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The Bucks County Gazette.

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TRENTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOTTEL,

THE HATTER,

33 EAST STATE STREET,

TRENTON, N. J.

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Assanpink Block, Greene Street, Trenton.

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Medicated Underwear, - - $1.00.

The best 50c. Underwear in the market, Ladies' and Children's Underwear, special attention is given to this department, and we are selling these goods at prices that will please the purchasers. Gloves, lined and unlined. Everything in Gloves, from the finest dress Gloves to the heaviest Mitts.

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We are continually receiving novelties in this line and have goods to suit the most fastidious.

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25 S. GREENE STREET,
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE OPERA HOUSE,
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THE MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Genuine American Gold and Silver Watches,
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IN THE CITY.

EVERYTHING WARRANTED.

Foreign and American Piece Goods for the
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The Best Assortment ever offered. A Stylish Fit Guaranteed.
PRICES AS LOW AS CAN BE OFFERED FOR GOOD WORK.

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POPULAR ONE PRICE
BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
Special inducements offered this Fall and Winter.

☞ALL GOODS WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

NONE BUT THE BEST MAKE OF RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES.

WILLIAM H. JACKSON, JR.,
MANUFACTURER AND PRINTER
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FLOUR SACKS,
Corner of Bridge and Union Streets,
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GUARANTEED TO BE THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

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Special Bargains this Fall and Winter in Black Silks, Black and Colored Brocades. All the new shades in Colored Silks, Lupins, Black Cashmeres and Brocades, Henrietta and Tamise Cloths, Courtauld Crapes

OPENING OF NEW MILLINERY GOODS THIS WEEK.

The latest and most varied assortment of Hats, Bonnets, Ostrich Plumes, Tips, Breasts, Birds and Ribbons in all the new shades. A select stock of Trimmed Hats and Bonnets. Hats trimmed to order. Mourning orders receive special attention.

Just received the new shades in Ladies' Dress Flannels, Suiting Cloths, Cashmere and Fancy Dress Goods.

Now open the new styles of Ladies' and Children's Sacques, Dolmans and Ulsters. Ladies', Children's and Gent's Gossamers.

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MEN'S in all Grades, from 25c. to $4.50 apiece.
LADIES', White and Red, from 35c. to $2.00.
CHILDREN'S, White, Red and Grey, 15c. to $1.50.
MEN'S Full Regular Made, in White, Red, Myrtle and Striped.

GENTS' NECKWEAR.

THE LATEST SHAPES IN ALL THE NEW COLORS—WIDE STRIPES, LARGE DOTS AND PARTY SHADES.

KNIT JACKETS.

MENS' LADIES' AND BOYS', IN THE FOLLOWING SHADES: BLACK, BROWN, BLUE, GARNET, GREEN, GREY, DRAB AND SCARLET, FROM 75c. TO $5.00.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS.

MEN'S AND BOYS', LAUNDRIED AND UNLAUNDRIED, IN WHITE AND COLORED.

GLOVES! GLOVES!

FUR, KID, CASTOR, CLOTH, WOOL, BUCK, SHEEP AND DOG SKIN, LINED and UNLINED.

RUBBER COATS AND UMBRELLAS!
From $2.00 to $6.00. From 50c. to $8.00.

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14 N. Greene Street, Trenton. N. J.

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HAVING SECURED, REFITTED AND MADE AS CONVENIENT AS POSSIBLE, THE STORE
No. 12 North Greene Street, Trenton,
Formerly occupied by Mr. Ribsam, the Florist, I wish to call the attention of the public to a full line of

BOOTS, SHOES,
AND
RUBBER GOODS,
WHICH I HAVE SELECTED ESPECIALLY FOR THIS MARKET
I shall make the
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT
AN ESPECIAL STUDY.

And I hope, by close attention to business, due courtesy and truthful representation, to merit a share of your patronage.

Yours respectfully,
JAMES McCAIN,
Late Station Master, Clinton Street Station.

F. S. KATZENBACH & CO.,
35 E. State Street,
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Hardware, Heaters, Ranges,
MANTLES AND STOVES,
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Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,
GAS AND COAL OIL FIXTURES.

A. T. WILLIAMS,
139 Greene Street,
HAS THE LARGEST STOCK
OF
BOOTS and SHOES,
IN TRENTON.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
Ladies' and Gents' Fine Shoes
IN THE CITY.

MATHIAS MILLER. JOHN HARTMAN.
MILLER & HARTMAN,
FURNITURE DEALERS
AND
UPHOLSTERERS,
CORNER OF WARREN AND FRONT STS.,
TRENTON, N. J.

ALL FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER AND REPAIRED.

All orders promptly attended to.

OUR OWN.

BY MARGARET SANGSTER.

If I had know in the morning
How wearily all the day
The words unkind
Would trouble my mind
I said when you went away,
I had been more careful, darling,
Nor given you needless pain;
But we vex "our own"
With look and tone
We might never take back again.

For though in the quiet evening
You may give me the kiss of peace,
Yet well it might be
That never for me
The pain of the heart should cease.
How many go forth in the morning
Who never come home at night,
And hearts have broken
For harsh words spoken,
That sorrow can never set right.

We have careful thought for the stranger,
And smiles for the sometime guest,
But oft for "our own"
The bitter tone,
Though we love our own the best.
Ah! lip with the curve impatient;
Ah! brow with that look of scorn,
'Twere a cruel fate
Were the night too late
To undo the work of morn.

ABIJAH WITHERSPOON'S MARRIAGE.

BY JOY ALLISON.

"Now, 'Bijah, ain't we jest as cosy and comfortable as we can be?" said Lucinda Witherspoon, as they sat at breakfast in the great, sunny kitchen, one morning, late in November. "The cellar is jest crowded full of potatoes and vegetables and apples, to say nothin' of the sass and canned things, and the pork all ready to salt down. As for the barn, you can't say you hain't full and plenty o' fodder of all kinds *this* Winter. I ain't sure yet that we built that corn crib big enough, nor shan't be till that great heap o' corn is husked out."

"Nor I, neither," replied her brother, with a short laugh. "We air snug as a bug in a rug this Winter, sure."

"And what of wheat and things we didn't raise?" Lucinda went on. "They will come easy out o' the things we did, over and above our own eatin'. There's the wool and the butter and the cheeses and the maple sugar of last Spring. *That* was all money. I only hope father and Mother know how comfortable we've got things. It was such a trial to father to die before he got the mortgage off o' the farm."

"Well, Lucindy, I don't think we've got any reason to complain, and I don't know of anybody that's been a complaining. We air well off, and I thank the Lord for't. And I've been a thinkin' seeing' as we've got, as you say, full and plenty, we mustn't be like that rich man that was goin' to tear down his barns and build bigger. We must do somethin' for our poor neighbors. I s'pose now, Almiry Atherton has a hard time on't. Her husband left such a mortgage on their house that she can't never lift it, and—"

"You don't need to tell me nothin' about Almiry Atherton. I know all the Athertons and their mortgages and their shiftlessness. Poor cal'lation, anyhow, to begin with. If I'd a had that farm, do you think the mortgage would have run on and on and not even the interest paid?"

"Now, Lucindy, you ain't fair to call the Athertons shif'less. Think what years of sickness they've had. Dannel never had no health and went into consumption at last. Almiry had more'n her hands full takin' care o' him. Folks do say she's catched the consumption, bein' over him night and day for so long, and she'll go jest as he did, sooner or later."

"I dare say she will. And that little girl—Netty they call her—she looks healthy enough. Somebody'll take her and bring her up as she she'd ought to be, I hope. I shouldn't mind doin' it myself. A child is handy round to save steps."

"I guess you won't get her at present. Her mother sets her eyes by her. And she ain't dead yet. If she didn't set in a corner and bind shoes from mornin' till night, she'd stand a chance to disappoint you for good and all. I wonder if she wouldn't flesh up and get back them good, healthy red cheeks she used to have, if she lived up here on the mountain, and went out to feed the calves and drink new milk and—"

"Now, you needn't think, 'Bijah Witherspoon, that I'm a goin' to have this house turned into a hospital or a 'sylum either. I'm willin' to help the poor, as in duty bound; and even the shifless ain't to be left to suffer, I s'pose, seein' if we waited till we're found smart, thrifty, forehanded folks poor enough to want help we'd wait a long time, I guess. Next time I go down town I'll carry Almiry some potatoes and a piece o' spare rib."

"I'm goin' down this forenoon and I'll take 'em," said Abijah.

"Now, you better not. It's awful easy to set folks a talkin', and I shall go tomorrer. I'd go to-day if 'twasn't for tryin' out that lard. You ought to salt down that pork this forenoon. To-morrow'll do jest as well to go down town."

"I don't know about that," said Abijah, moving back from the table and drawing himself up to his full six feet. He put on a coarse, blue frock, and went out to the barn to finish up the chores.

"He don't seem jest as common, seems to me," mused Lucinda, looking out at the back window after him. "He 'pears to be thinkin', thinkin'. Don't go round whistlin', as he used to."

She kept an anxious eye out toward the barnyard, while she moved back and forth between the table, the cupboard, and the sink, clearing away the breakfast and washing the dishes with quick, skillful hands.

"There he's a goin'!" she exclaimed, in a vexed tone, as she saw Abijah draw out the old fashioned, high-backed sleigh. "I wish he'd let me go instead. If it wasn't for this lard! I'm a good mind to go anyhow!"

She went to the door and called:

"'Bijah!"

"Well!" replied her brother, pausing, as he lifted the harness upon the plump back of the gray four-year-old colt.

"I s'pose I can go with you. Can't I?"

"Certain! Go if you want to," said Abijah.

"He seems willin' enough. I guess I won't leave my lard to go," said Lucinda, after a minute of indecision; and, having make up her mind, she brought out her big iron kettle and the great leaves of lard and fell to work vigorously cutting them up.

Abijah tied the colt securely when he had harnessed it and came into the kitchen.

"Concluded not to go, after all?" he said, inquiringly, finding her at work.

"Yes. I can't reconcile it with my conscience to go jiggetin' round when I've got work that ought to be done," said Lucinda.

Abijah didn't seem seriously affected by the rather severe tone of the reply. He went bounding up stairs, two or three steps at a time, like a big boy. When he came down, Lucinda looked him over and almost changed her mind again.

"You don't gener'ly think it needful to fix up in your best clo'es when you go to town," said she.

Abijah made no answer. He went into the cellar to get the spare rib. Then he brought up a sack of potatoes and another of apples and put into the sleigh.

Lucinda watched him uneasily.

"You'd better not give her all you've got to spare," said she. "There's other poor folks."

"*When he's real set he never answers,*" was her soliloquy, as she watched him drive out of the yard. "Well, I'd rather he'd give her considerable than to have her up here to wait on. The idea!"

Abijah went his way, attended by the merry jingle of the sleigh bells. "Fine mornin' this mornin'! This air would a'most bring the dead to life, and Almry Atherton ain't dead yet, nor a goin' to be, if I can help it," said he, snapping his whip defiantly and setting his horse capering and prancing down the hill.

Three miles brought him to the village, which lay near the foot of Crotched Mountain. When he knocked at Almira Atherton's door, the sight of his ruddy, kind face and the great sack of potatoes upon his shoulder brought a bright color into the cheeks of the poor, pale little widow. The child, Nettie, gave him a glad welcome, as if he were no stranger, and when he tossed her to the ceiling and told her to go and get ready to ride with him, and to help "Ma" get ready, too, for he meant to take them both, she could hardly contain herself for joy.

"I want to see if a little bit of this good out door air won't put life into you. You look so kind o' peaked," said he, in reply to Mrs. Atherton's inquiring glance. "Von jest get ready and go."

He watched her putting on the thin, rusty black shawl, wishing it would "answer" to take her into a store and buy her a new one, fine and thick and warm; "and bright colored, too, by George!" said he aloud, forgetting himself in his eager thought.

"What did you say, sir?" asked Mrs. Atherton, startled, and pausing as she was drawing some tiny mittens upon Nettie's hands.

"I don't know," said Abijah, rather confused. "Nothing. I guess. I've got in a way of saying things out that I'm thinking. Ready now?"

They were ready and soon the gray colt was frisking and capering over the road again, seeming unconscious of any addition to his load.

"Ain't afraid, are you? This' colt's the best natered creatur' He likes to cut up his antics; but he never does no hurt. I only have to speak to stop him."

"No. I'm not afraid. I don't mind his antics. I haven't had a sleigh ride this year and I enjoy it."

"You can hold him, because you're awful strong," said little Nettie.

Up and down, over hill and dale and meadow, they sped, and new life did seem to come into the widow's weakened frame and new brightness sparkled in her eye when she stepped out again at her own door.

"You've got to take this kind o' medicine reg'lar, and I guess it'll help you," said Abijah, beaming upon her from his clear, honest blue eyes. "It shan't be my fault if you don't. Good bye, Nettie."

"Good bye," said Almira, putting out her hand, as he turned to go.

He grasped it and gave it a grip with his great, warm, brown one, that was so hearty that it brought tears to her eyes.

"There! I hurt you. Didn't I? I didn't think what a little, slender paw it was I had a hold of. Well, I must go. Take keer o' yourself. Good folks are skeerce."

The little woman saw him drive away with a glow in her heart that had been unknown for many a day.

As for Abijah, it took longer to go home than it had to come; but he didn't seem to mind it. He let the reins lie loosely upon the gray pony's back as he climbed the hills with steady, sober pace; and, albeit, he was but an unskilled musician, he broke out into song now and again, the burden of which was:

"In the intricate world, as we thread our way through,
Most an excellent thing is a dollar or two,"

Even after he reached home the song seemed still to run in his head, and his sister's presence was not sufficiently repressing to keep back the exultant refrain:

"Most an excellent thing is a dollar or two."

"Riding seems to agree with you," said Lucinda, drily.

"The sleighing is prime," replied Abijah, frankly, "and I carried Almiry and Nettie out a piece. Thought it would do 'em as much good as victuals, maybe."

"Humph!" said Lucinda. "You better look out. I shouldn't want nobody to be disappointed about nothin', and such folks get their expectations raised awful easy."

Abijah vouchsafed no reply to this rather enigmatical warning; but it did not deter him from taking care that the medicine he had prescribed for Mrs. Atherton was taken quite regularly and frequently. And it seemed to be having the desired effect, for there was visible improvement in her appearance from time to time. Perhaps the "merry heart," to which she had so long been a stranger, had something to do with the cure.

Lucinda's prediction proved true, also. People began to talk. She was not the last one to hear of it, either, and lost no time in bringing the fact to her brother's knowledge.

"Beginning to talk, air they? Wall, I'll put a stop to that middlin' quick," said Abijah.

"How?" asked Lucinda.

"Wall, Lucindy, I may as well tell you. Almiry and me are goin' to get married. I ain't a fit man for her, maybe, with her good learnin' and her delicate lady ways; but I like her and she's owned up that she likes me well enough to take me, and—Why, Lucindy! You needn't take on so! Why! I didn't once think you'd take it so hard as that."

Lucinda's face was enveloped in her big gingham apron and she was sobbing unmistakably. Abijah had rarely seen his strong, self-possessed sister in tears. He was a soft-hearted fellow as ever lived and he was now both perplexed and distressed.

"Lucindy," said he, trying to pull down the apron and putting his arm round her shoulders.

But Lucinda was angry as well as grieved. She twitched (to use the expressive term she would herself have applied) away from him and threw down the apron, looking at him with her black eyes flashing through tears.

"Abijah Witherspoon," said she, "you can marry Almira Atherton, if you are a mind to. I can't hinder you, if you will be a fool. But I'll never speak to her and the day she comes into this house I go out of it. We two can't live under one roof.'

Abijah was in serious trouble. He had a sincere regard for his sister. but he felt in his heart a man's right to home and wifely love, though he had foregone them so long that his sister and others had settled it in their minds that he would never marry. He had, however, no thought of giving up Almira. He tried his best to argue away Lucinda's objections and soften her prejudices, but in vain,

At last, he said to her one day, "Sister Lucindy, I've promised to marry Almiry Atherton, and I'm a-goin' to do it. I thought we might all live together happy; but, if we can't, we can't. I'll have the carpenter come and part off the house. There's room enough and you shall have your half and I'll have mine: and so we'll get along the next best way."

Finding him resolute in his purpose, Lucinda was forced to agree to this arrangement. but she was in no wise reconciled to her brother's marriage. He had been her companion from infancy. For thirty years and over their interests had been undivided and any woman who could have come between her and him would have met with bitter opposition: but that this woman, whom she scornfully placed in that to her most despicable of classes, "shif'less," was too much. She openly announced her intention of "keeping herself to herself." She would have nothing to do with her unwelcome sister-in-law.

So the house was divided. And in early Springtime Abijah brought home his bride and the little child Their happiness was made less complete by the fact that Lucinda still held firmly to her resolution neither to see or speak to Almira. They were to live as much apart as if in separate worlds.

"I would have been a good, loving sister to her," said the gentle little wife, in a sorrowful tone.

Abijah kissed her. "You ain't to blame and I'll try to make up to you for what she holds back," said he tenderly.

Secure in each other's love and cheered by the prattling of the sweet, unconscious child, Abijah and his wife were far happier than the sister, whom obstinacy and prejudice had shut up to loneliness and bitter thoughts.

It is more than likely that Lucinda's favorite epithet for her had reached Almira's ears. Be that as it may, from the first day of her entrance into her new home her rooms were kept with the most faultless neatness. If Lucinda had crossed the little entry and opened the door, that was never locked against her, even when the family were gone down the mountain to church or out for a ride behind the gay gray pony, and looked about in cupboard or pantry, closet or bedroom, she would have found all things as well arranged and orderly, as guiltless of dust and litter as in her own domains. And the sunny windowfull of blossoming petunias and oxalis and fragrant-leved geraniums; and the red-cheeked dollie, sitting upright and demure on the cricket in the absence of her little mother might have sent her back with the feeling that somehow her own rooms were dismal and desolate. But she never came. If her sense of honor would have allowed her such a peep, her pride would have risen up against it.

Abijah had given her no cause to complain of neglect. He did all he could to make her comfortable. The horse she liked to drive was always at her service and he never forgot any of the little chores that he had been accustomed to do for her comfort before his marriage.

A year passed, and she had never yet spoken to Almira or seemed even to see the little child who went tripping about the house and yard.

The village pastor had visited them and urged upon Lucinda the duty of forgiveness by all the precepts of the Christian religion; but in vain.

'I'll forget and forgive and have nothing to do with,' was all the concession he could gain.

When June came, with her roses and her perfect days, a little babe was put into Abijah's arms, and he carried it through those doors that were never opened except by his hand and laid it in his sister's arms.

'It's my baby, Lucindy," said he, with moistened eyes. 'A boy.'

She did not refuse to take the child. She held it on her lap and put her hand upon the soft, unconscious head. She even tried to peep into the half-closed eyes, to see if her brother's blue was there.

But toward the mother there was no relenting; no question as to her comfort, no apparent interest in her welfare.

Abijah's heart swelled with a momentary bitterness. He had been accustomed to restrain the tide of feeling. His home influences had been repressive. But, for once, he spoke out his deepest thought.

"I shouldn't think no less on you if you just asked if the baby's mother was comf'table,' said he, with averted face and voice husky with emotion.

A dark flush rose slowly over the swarthy cheek of his sister. A struggle was evidently going on in her breast: but the hard evil spirit conquered.

'You knew what to expect when you got married to her,' said she coldly.

Abijah took the little flannely bundle into his arms again and bowed his head over it for a moment. There was a grand stock of love and patience in his heart, and the coming of the baby had stirred all the deepest recesses of his nature. But there was stern manly stuff in him too. Perhaps in that moment he made a solemn vow, for the days ran on into weeks and the weeks into months, the baby came to smile in his mother's face and crow and kick at sight of his father, and Lucinda had seen it but that once.

She was visibly uneasy at this. She even unbent so far as to ask sometimes if the baby grew well and who he looked like.

Abijah answered, with gentle gravity, but did not bring the child to show it to her again.

It was near the close of one of September's busy days of ingathering and the air was hot and lifeless. There had been hurry in the harvest-field, for great masses of clouds darkening the south and west foretold a thunder shower. Streams of liquid fire were already playing across the breast of the coming storm. Abijah strode across the threshold, gaining the shelter of the house just as the rain began to pour heavily.

'Jest barely got through in season,' said he, standing in the door to watch the storm a moment.

'Shut the door. Do, please, Papa. The lightning is too bright,' said little Nettie.

'Oh!' Afraid, are you? Well, wait a minute while I wash me and slick up a bit, and then you shall have a place on one knee and baby boy on the other.

He liked to hold the two little ones so, and they liked it also. So when he was ready, he took up the little girl and his wife brought him the baby.

'Your tea is ready now,' she said, presently. 'Shall I pour it out? I don't believe I can eat in such a storm,' as the rattling peals came in quick succession.

'Yes. Pour away. If you'd worked in the harvest field all day, as I have, you'd be ready to eat in any kind of a storm, I guess,' said Abijah, helping himself liberally to cold pork and potatoes. 'Besides I want to get at the chores early, for I've got 'em all to do. Harris had to go home to-night, so I let him off in season to get there before the storm.'

Harris was the hired man. He lived half a mile away, down the mountain.

Almira poured the tea, and then took the baby from her husband and sat down near him.

'I like to be close by you when it thunders so. Those awful peals startle me.'

'As if I could keep off the lightning" he answered laughingly.

Just then there came a flash and a crash, that brought even Abijah to his feet.

'That struck mighty near,' said he.

The words were hardly spoken when door that led into Lucinda's room flew open and she rushed toward them.

'The lightning's struck the house and we're all afire!" she cried.

Abijah caught the water-pail from the sink and strode into the room.

'Pump more water, quick" he shouted back.

Lucinda worked the pump, while Almira supplied her with pails and carried them back and forth.

'Nettie, run up-stairs and see if there's fire there. Run quick' That's a brave little woman,' said her mother.

Nettie ran into the front entry.

'I can't go up, It's all smoky,' said she.

Abijah ran to look, with a pail of water in hand. He disappeared in the smoke.

'Save all you can down there. The house has got to go" he called back almost immediately, and hurled a feather-bed to the foot of the stairs.

'You take those children out to the barn the first thing. Throw that blanket over the cradle, baby and all, and run,' said Lucinda, all coolness and resolution. 'I'll be saving all I can here.'

Almira obeyed, and, with the cradle in her arms and Nettie at her side, made her way through the rain, which was falling more slowly now, to the barn.

Charging the little girl to stay beside the cradle, she ran back, to do her part in saving her household treasures.

'Look out for yourselves! Don't stay there too long,' cautioned Abijah, who had been driven from the upper story by the thick smoke, and with rapid strides was clearing the parlor.

The fire spread with great rapidity. The few minutes that it was possible to remain in the house was given to vigorous exertion. At last, Lucinda's hand drew Almira out through the back door.

'It ain't safe to stay any longer,' said she. 'Come out.'

'Where's Abijah" asked Almira.

'He's gone down to get the cow. I'll go and see. You go and look after your baby now.'

But Almira wanted to be sure that Abijah was out first.

He was not at the front door. They ran around the house, calling his name loudly, but no answer came.

'I'll go in and see. You stay here,' said Lucinda, pushing Almira back with a resolute hand. But Almira would not be stayed. They rushed in through the thick smoke, hither and thither, looking, calling, till suffocation and heat drove them out again.

A crash of falling timber followed their exit and warned them away from the burning building.

'Abijah ain't a fool. I don't believe he's in there,' said Lucinda: but her voice was strained and unnatural, her face white and rigid, and her knees trembled under her with a dreadful fear.

'Come away, Almiry. He's gone to the barn to find us, like enough. Don't cry till you have something to cry about.'

They hurried to the barn but Abijah was not there.

'Oh! Abijah! oh! my husband" groaned Almira, with pale face and streaming eyes.

'Oh! God! I'm punished too much—too much! I can't bear this!" cried Lucinda, wringing her hands.

The barn door swung open. Harris came in, panting with his quick run. He stared helplessly at the two women in tears. Harris was what Lucinda termed 'a poor stick'; but even he was welcome in this fearful hour. It took but a moment to acquaint him with their fears.

'I'd a-thought 'Bijah Witherspoon had more sense'n that. Can't b'leeve he's in there,' nodding toward the burning house, whose last timbers were just crashing down.

'He *was* there, and *where is he?*' said Lucinda, sharply.

'I'd'n know, I'm sure. I'll go a-searchin' round, and, if he's anywheres, I'll find him,' said the fellow, with a stupid, helpless air.

Lucinda groaned; but followed **him,** because she could do anything better **than** sit still. She had little hope of **finding** her brother. There were the sheep-sheds and corn-crib. What sense was there in looking for him in either place. Yet, seeing that Harris went toward the corn-crib, she took the opposite direction, to the sheep-sheds.

'He ain't here, no more than I expected.' said she, with tears pouring down her cheeks.

A cry from the corn-crib: 'Miss Lucindy! Here! I've found him!' brought the blood into her heart with a great throb.

'But he's dead, I b'leeve,' added Harris, as she ran to the door.

Just inside the corn-crib, close to the door, lay Abijah. Almira, who had followed Harris, was already upon the floor, with his head raised upon her lay. There was no appearance of life in the pale face and limpid hands.

'Not a drop of brandy or smelling salts, or any sort o' restorin' thing within three mile,' groaned Lucinda. 'We didn' save a thing out o' that medicine cupboard. Harris go for the doctor.'

She was already upon her knees before him, loosening his clothing, feeling for the heart. 'He ain't dead. It beats!' said she, and fell to rubbing his hands and wrists briskly.

A tremor then a sigh told of returning consciousness.

He's comin' to! Almiry Witherspoon,' said Lucinda, without once pausing in her energetic rubbing, 'while I'm down on my knees here, I ask your forgiveness for all my ugliness and obstinateness. I've done wrong and I confess it, and i you'll forgive me I'll try to behave my

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Bucks County Gazette:

JESSE G. THOMAS, Editor.

Thursday, November 16, 1882.

PRACTICAL POLITICIANS.

The United States is a great and growing country. Its population is in the neighborhood of fifty millions of sovereign people, who choose servants to make their laws and execute them. Sometimes these servants are capable. They understand what is expected of them. Sometimes they are willing, and use the talents given them to the best of their ability. Sometimes they are honest, and being honest, work for the interests of their employers, and once in a while a servant is chosen from the multitude of applicants who is capable, willing and honest. When such is found, his employers should consider themselves fortunate, for this combination of good qualities in men who seek employment from the sovereign people, are not to be met with every time a nominating convention meets.

The great trouble about choosing public officials is, that new men have to be tried before they can be properly gauged, and old office holders, who by their probity have maintained the confidence reposed in them, are compelled in time to give way to others, frequently because the usage of the party which elected them demand a change of officials after two or three terms of service, sometimes on account of some issue that places the minority party on top, and once in a while by reason of the mere caprice of the party that gave them place.

Politicians are a set of men who once were supposed to work for the good of their country. They were expected to espouse the cause which was just, and champion the reforms that a progressive civilization demands. It was assumed that part of their duties consisted in ferreting out the man who would best fill official position, and primarily, we have no doubt, such was the chief object of many of them. They gave their labors for the good of the cause, and worked without expectation of reward, other than that of the satisfaction of knowing that their endeavors contributed to the welfare of the people who reposed confidence in them.

Most practical politicians of the present day are of a different genus. They strive with the same degree of energy to force their ideas upon the people. They search out and drag up from the obscurity of private life, men to make, expound and execute the laws of the land. They lavish their money and devote their time in the interests of the particular object they desire to see attained. They work the wires, and they pull the strings which set the machine in motion, and when all is said and done, and election day is over, and the choice of the servants of the politicians is made known, the people are expected to enthuse with a mighty enthusiasm, and rejoice over the great victory attained by one set of politicians over another.

Herein is the great defect in American government. The people do not rule. They delegate their power to shrewd, and oftimes unscrupulous men, practical politicians, who set things up to suit their own selfish purposes. It is only a few times in a quarter of a century that the ground swell of a popular revolt is made manifest. When that is over, the dead level of the former lethargy is immediately resumed. The practical politician again resumes command, and formulates the issues and selects the servants for the people.

The fault is not with the practical politician. He improves his opportunities. The defect lies with the people whose power he usurps. They neglect their duties. They go not to the primaries. Persuasion cannot get them out. They take it for granted that primary meetings are of little moment. They feel that so long as they exercise a freeman's privilege on election day, they have done all that could be expected of them. The fact is, that at the primary meetings, the ward meetings to select delegates to nominating conventions, more depends than even at the polls, where the "white-winged ballot" is supposed to decide the policy of the nation. It is at the little meetings in township or ward, where the men who fill official positions are chosen. Those who object to "practical politicians" assuming full control should quietly remember that if they desire any change from the old methods, the work must be begun at the primary meetings of township and ward.

—David H. Taylor, of Morrisville, one of the Republican candidates for Assembly, received the highest number of votes cast for any candidate on his ticket, with the exception of Jury Commissioner and County Auditor. As Mr. Taylor's known object in being a candidate for the Legislature was to advocate the damming of the Delaware River, and as his claims for election were on that issue, the fact of his running ahead of the principal part of the ticket would indicate that the people of Bucks county think favorably of the measure.

—The Democratic vote in Pennsylvania is about 10,000 less than the combined vote for Beaver and Stewart. As at least as many as 10,000 Republicans voted for Pattison, Mr. Watterson is doubtless right in concluding that it is useless to elect Mr. Randall to the Speakership in the hope of carrying Pennsylvania for a Democratic Presidential candidate in 1884.

—Free canals have been ordered in New York by a big majority for the Constitutional amendment. An anti-railroad sentiment is at the back of the movement, but it is at least doubtful whether the electors and taxpayers have not hurt themselves more than the railroads.

—Mr. John B. Gough thought that his health was good enough to enable him to lecture this season, but he caught a cold at the outset, and now he has cancelled all his engagements. Mr. Gough is in his sixty-sixth year.

WHAT IT MEANS.

After the smoke of battle has cleared away, and the army that supposed itself invincible finds it has really met its Waterloo, and is not only defeated, but overwhelmed, it is but natural to ask what it means. To intelligently answer the question it is necessary to lay aside all prejudice, antagonism and partisan bias, and look the facts and conditions squarely in the face.

As the numerous conditions arising from the war were from year to year adjusted, and finally disposed of, the people began to recur to such questions of more or less general interest, as had previously engaged their attention. The slave-holders' rebellion was the culmination and the last desperate struggle for life of a monstrous crime, the existence of which was inconsistent with and antagonistic to the principles upon which the government was organized.

The early patriots thought to secure freedom by compromising with oppression. The result, as might have been expected, was a continuous struggle for mastery. When the final issue came all else was forgotten, but to save the life of the nation. The old parties had vied with each other in their efforts to conciliate the vile monster, and when the hour arrived for its destruction, they were both so entangled in its coils that neither could strike the blow. A new organization sprang into existence for the occasion, and proved equal to the work demanded of it. That done, instead of keeping on its armor and girding its loins for further conquest in behalf of the moral growth and intellectual supremacy of the nation, it sat down to divide the spoils.

As men differ in views and aims, so there will always be parties. In the name Democratic, that organization has a talisman of strength that none other in this country can have, at least for many years. It secures the party a daily reinforcement of from two to four thousand members in foreign immigration.

A large part of this daily accession to its numbers is of an ignorant class, and allied to vices to such an extent as will prevent that party from taking the advance step in all moral questions.

Hence, the opposition party, whether Republican or by whatever name it may be called, must not only in its aims and principles appeal to the better element of the community, but must so conduct itself as to secure the co-operation and support of that element.

Satisfied with its brilliant record it had become inflated with self glorification, and given to believe that in it, and it alone, was vested the wisdom, prudence and capability to restrain this nation from going headlong to destruction. That if the reigns of government should be even temporarily withdrawn from its hands, this people would forthwith be overwhelmed with irretrievable disaster, and in fear and trembling, when asked to take up the battle-axe in behalf of any question demanding recognition, they earnestly plead not to have the party loaded down with moralisms or questions outside of *practical politics*. So, also, in fear of disturbing their peaceful authority and security in the perpetuity of their power, they have allowed the party servants elected to positions of trust to become the masters, and to mal-administer the duties of their respective offices for personal and selfish ends.

The result of the recent election means that the people of the Republican party have wakened up to a realization of the ignoble position the party has been lapsing into, and of the utter disregard of their wishes with which the party managers have conducted its affairs. It means that they have asserted their manhood, and mean once again to have a voice in the nation's affairs.

It means that the party is called to again put on the harness for work, and do that which is demanding to be done, or step aside.

The sources of weakness in the Republican party are significantly indicated by two remarks from one who would be recognized as an adherent of the now deposed machine element. The first was made early in the campaign, referring to the supposed weakness of the Independent defection. He said that he had called upon Chairman Cooper, who assured him that "he had sent his lieutenants around among the saloons, and the vote was all right."

This remark is important, as evidencing the methods upon which the party had grown to rely for its success.

The other made since the election, was that "There are no principles around which to reorganize the disintegrated elements." Herein is portrayed the utter inability of the so-called leaders, who have controlled the party of late years, to appreciate any principle above that of a selfish distribution of the fat places of the government. He is blind who cannot see that there are two questions now demanding recognition, and will not be put down.

The Temperance question is the most imperative, and stands just where the slavery question stood twenty-five years ago. As the monster slavery stood then with its tightening grip at the throat of the government, threatening strangulation, so to-day is inaugurated a struggle between the gigantic liquor interest of the country on the one side, and the Republican government itself on the other, as to whether the former shall survive, with its retinue of crime, ignorance and degradation, or the latter shall continue to exist, securing to the people growth, prosperity, intelligence and happiness.

This question must be decided at once, and hand in hand with it comes the demand that the last relic of the dark ages—embodied in woman servitude, shall be effaced from our civilization by according to women, not the privilege, but the inborn right to a participation in the government under which they live.

These are the questions around which will be the next crystalization of the enlightened elements of American politics.

J. P.

—General W. H. H. Davis run ahead of his ticket at his home.

—The Women's National Christian Temperance Union is the out-growth of of the Women's Crusade against the Ohio liquor dealers some eight or nine years since. It is now a thoroughly organized society, with state, county, and local auxilliaries in twenty-seven organized states, three territories, and one district, besides many centres of local work in fifteen states as yet unorganized: fully officered and with a general membership of over forty thousand, of whom 36,105 are regular members, paying annual dues into the treasury. The work of the Union is as varied as the ramifications of evil produced by the evil thing against which it is directed, and it has been divided into some thirty departments, each cared for by a special superintendent. Their last annual meeting was held at Louisville, Kentucky, October 25th to 28th. About one hundred and fifty delegates and officers were present, and were well entertained by the open-handed hospitality of the Blue Grass State. The first "Christian" church, one of the largest in the city, was placed at their disposal, tastefully decorated with flags and flowers and well filled from first to last with an intelligent and attentive audience. Many of the ministers of the city gave their personal presence and support to the temperance women, the leaders, by invitation, addressing large audiences every night in many of the churches. The delegates represented every Northern and nearly every Southern State, and the meeting was presided over by Miss Francis E. Willard, President of the organization. A delegation of five ministers from the German Ministerial Conference came to bring the hearty sympathy and co-operation of that body, and a letter of similar import was sent by the locomotive engineers assembled in the city. On Sunday morning Mrs. Lathrop (a licensed M. E. preacher of Jackson, Mich.) delivered the annual sermon. In the afternoon and evening over fifty of the women speakers occupied the pulpits of the Methodist and Christian Churches. Mrs. Lathrop will be recognized by the readers of the GAZETTE as the lady who delivered the exceptionally able and effective address upon the subject at the Methodist Church of Bristol on last Friday evening.

—The twelfth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association was held at Philadelphia yesterday afternoon. The room was well filled with a large number of intelligent-looking women and a few men. In the audience were several prominent suffragists including Mrs. Lucy Stone, of Boston, Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, of New Jersey, Mrs. Fanny Ames, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Martha B. Earl, of Germantown.

Miss Mary Grew, president of the Pennsylvania association, called the meeting to order, briefly stated its object and the results contemplated by the suffrage movement. The treasurer's report showed that during the past year $109-90 had been received, and $86 85 expended leaving a balance in the treasury of fourteen dollars and eight cents. As the president subsequently remarked: "The suffrage movement is being carried on like the old anti-slavery cause—mostly without money." Communications from a number of workers were read, regretting unavoidable absence. The present condition of the movement and the methods of working its advancement were detailed. The committee on business reported a series of resolutions declaring the women suffrage movement a "living" issue, reasserting women's right to vote; thanking Fredrick Farley for his recent efforts to secure the admission of women students to the University of Pennsylvania, and condemning the latter institution for its adverse action on their application. Reference was also made to the favorable Oregon legislative action and the unfavorable result of the late Nebraska vote on the suffrage question. An animated discussion ensued participated in by Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Blackwell, the president, Mrs. Fanny B. Ames and Mrs. Earl. The disadvantages of deprivation of suffrage and the advantages of of its possession were fully canvassed. The election of Benjamin F. Butler as governor of Massachusetts was criticised, and the verdict announced that "had wopossessed the suffrage, such a man would have never been elevated to the chair graced by Winthrop and Everett."

In the evening a meeting was held which was addressed by Mrs. A. B. Blackwell, Judge William N. Ashman, Miss Patridge, Mrs. Lucy Stone, and the president, Miss Mary Grew. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Miss Mary Grew; vice-presidents, John K. Wildman, Ellen M. Child, Passmore Williamson; recording secretary, Miss Annie Shoemaker; corresponding secretary, Florence M. Kelley; treasurer, Miss Annie Heacock.

BUTLER AND WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.—We congratulate the Republicans of Massachusetts, upon the defeat of Mr. Bishop, a pronounced opponent of woman's suffrage. "Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth." May our friends "bring forth fruits meet for repentance!" We congratulate the Democrats of Massachusetts upon the result of nominating a woman suffragist upon a woman suffrage platform. We shall look with interest to see whether the newly elected Democratic senators and representatives vote for municipal and presidential woman suffrage next winter. Let them stand by their platform.—*H. B. Blackwell, in Woman's Journal.*

—Lucy Stone is out with a denunciation of *Rip Van Winkle* as presented by Jefferson. "By his exquisite acting," she complains, "he wins his audience to sympathy with a drunken husband, who spends his days and nights in a grog shop, with boon companions, who roar with laughter, while the neglected wife toils on alone with poverty and want, until she becomes cross and sour from the hardness of her lot. Mr. Jefferson's audience is made to hate the woman, and pity and admire the man who has broken his marriage vows, wronged his wife, and embittered all her life. The whole effect of the impersonation is immoral and unwholesome."

PUBLIC OPINION.

—The lamented Garfield said, just before his assassination: "I am opposed to the boss system of politics. I do not propose to give the patronage of any state to any one man." Had President Garfield lived, the Republican party would to-day have been in a much better condition. His sad death was a loss alike to the party and to the country.—*Independent.*

—If the Republican party means to win hereafter, it must stop relying upon money and patronage, and set itself once more with rigid fidelity to represent the will of the people. Bosses and jobbers and tricksters whom the people have rejected it must put under the sod. Methods which the people abhor it must stop. Measures which the people justly desire it must adopt without hesitation. For vindication, it must appeal once more to the intelligence and conscience of the people.—*Tribune.*

—When the Democrats look at the size of their victory they may feel as Ben Wade felt about Judge Taney, that they have overdone the business. There were apprehensions that the Judge would die before Lincoln's nomination, and that Buchanan would appoint a Democrat with a prospect of equal longevity in his place. So, as Wade said, the Republicans prayed ardently and earnestly that his life might be spared. Taney lived on, and as Lincoln's first Administration was approaching its close and the Presidential succession was somewhat uncertain, the Republicans were keenly apprehensive that the Judge might live to see another Democrat in the chair, and Wade said he'd be blankety blank blank if he didn't believe the Republicans had overdone the business.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—The Republican party begins to realize the great misfortune that befell it and the country in the death of James A. Garfield. His assassination revived "Stalwartism," which lies at the bottom of all these party troubles, and gave it a new lease of life. Tuesday's crop of Dead Sea apples, which turned to dust and ashes on our lips to-day is the bitter fruit of the Third-Term tree that was planted and watered by the Stalwart machine bosses. Conkling, Don Cameron and others planted, and President Arthur watered with the Federal patronage, but it looks just now as if the Democratic party would secure the increase. This is a painful subject, and we will not pursue it. Our third-term friends can meditate upon it at their leisure. If Garfield had lived, Stalwartism would have died a natural death, and there would have been peace and harmony in the Republican party.—*Chicago Journal.*

The Republican party has won one of the grandest victories of modern times. It is a great thing to conquer an enemy in fair and open fight, but it is a thousand-fold greater to rise superior to self. For the first time in the political history of the United States, a great party has unfalteringly applied the knife to the cancerous sores that were sapping its vitality; has risen in its might and declared that it will neither perish nor live only to serve the selfish purposes of unscrupulous men; has proved to the people its title to new confidence, by a devotion unsurpassed to pure and lofty ends. A month ago the Republican party, tolerant of evil, open to reproach, and outwardly forgetful of its one great mission, was apparently hastening to its fall. To-day it rises in new might to declare itself still the instrument of good government and the embodiment of the spirit of reform. It has removed all cause of cavil and deodorized the places which its corrupt camp followers had befouled by long occupation. It comes now before the country with a prestige which nothing can weaken. It has a claim upon the confidence of the Republic which no other organization in its history has ever been able to boast. The vote of Tuesday insures beyond reasonable question the election of a Republican President in 1884.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

The tornado is overblown, and we emerge from our caves and cellars to behold the wreck. We knew it was coming and we prepared for it: for the wise man forseeth the evil and hideth himself. Now we look around, the morning after the cyclone, and we see the wreckage everywhere, but the sky clearer than for many a day, and the sun shining. New York has gone Democratic by an unparalleled majority—double what might have been expected of Georgia: Pennsylvania elects a Democratic Governor by a plurality of 40,000; Massachusetts elects Butler governor by a small majority; Connecticut has been captured by the enemy, and so have New Jersey, Indiana, and California. Every southern election has given the Democrats all they asked for, and every Northern State, which has not actually gone Democratic, has given a reduced Republican majority. The next House of Representatives will have a Democratic majority of from 30 to 50, which can do what it will.

And yet seldom have decent Republicans been so happy over a decisive victory as they are over this defeat. There are no long faces. They smile with a real satisfaction.

The honest element in the Republican party, that which has given it its character and its victories, cares for the party, not because it gives them spoils, but because it represents their principles. But the Republican party for the past year has not represented Republican principles; it has represented spoils. It has had no principles that were worth fighting for. This is not because there were no principles seeking recognition, but because those who, through the strange providence of God, and the strange apathy of good citizens, and the instigation of the Devil, had got control of the Republican party, from President Arthur to John F. Smyth, cared nothing about principles and cared only for spoils. When the true stalwarts of Republicanism found this out they refused to be driven by the bosses who had seized the reins. The simple fact is that the bosses were fools. They imagined that all they had to do was to control the nominations and that the voters would herd to the polls like dumb driven cattle. But victory is secured at the polls, not in a convention bought with bribery or seized by forgery. The majority in this state is proof that it is not a Democratic majority. Republicans who liked Folger well enough voted openly for Cleveland. So in Pennsylvania it was Republicans who gladly defeated the Republican party; and in both states they have broken, smashed, pulverized the bosses and their rings.

Now, Republicans, you have done your work of destruction well. We thank you. But turn now to the work of reconstruction. The Republican party is to be built up again and built on honest Republican principles. Give us a platform of principles, a place to brace, and we will pull. Give us a genuine, honest platform of reform in the Civil service, and we will fight on it. We have known well enough that our leaders have spit on the reform.

Now, let the Republican party remember that honesty of administration must be its watchword. By the shocking blunders of Administration interference bossism, blackmailing, assessments, and river and harbor steals, it has earned a rousing defeat, administered not by Democrats but by Republicans. It has yielded the Democrats its own magnificent chance of gaining credit next Winter by a large and reasonable reduction of taxation. But let it once more lift its trailed banner of honesty and equal rights: let it labor for all genuine reforms: let it seek to build up the nation, and not to fatten placemen: in short, let it cultivate the large politics of patriotism and discard the small politics of spoils, and its old supporters will return to it, and this will prove a wholesome disaster.—*N. Y. Independent.*

—After any great battle of the war, when the Union troops had been defeated the fellows who skulked in the rear, or who fired in the air, or who found ready excuse for not doing their plain duty, were most eager to explain or criticise. The soldiers who did the real work of the battle, who never faltered when the storm was fiercest, who stood by the flag to the last, accepted defeat like men, but the men who were not in ranks when they were wanted, or who deserted before the battle opened, were loud in their complaints against leaders and subordinates and had much to say of the lessons or defeat.

So now, when the Republican party has met with disaster, criticism and recrimination came most from those who contributed most to the defeat. What a spectacle for the founders of the party was presented when the Republicans who voted squarely against the ticket, or who worked against the party for weeks and fell sullenly into line at the last moment, shout in chorus that the result is a rebuke to the men who did their best for Republicanism early and late. What a splendid offering to the old soldiers of the war is made when Republicans in one great State boast of slaughtering one of the most gallant soldiers of the Union army, and, adding insult to injury, point to the defeat of General Beaver as a rebuke to men who never scratched a Republican ticket. There was a time when it was a fashion in the party to rebuke the other fellows.

But times have changed. In New York the Republicans who voted for the Republican candidate are censured while those who voted for the Democratic candidate are heralded as the saviors of the party. In Pennsylvania the Republicans who threw away their votes on an Independent candidate, thereby securing the election of a Democrat, are spoken of as men of principle, while scoffs, and sneers, and taunts are showered upon Republicans who voted the Republican ticket.

But somebody has been rebuked. The tariff men in Pennsylvania, by dividing have given the free trade party a majority in Congress. The Republicans of New York have elected a Democratic Governor as a means of making the State Republican in 1884. The Republicans of Kansas, after voting for a prohibition amendment have elected a Democrat to look after its enforcement.

Somebody has been rebuked. The men who tried to defeat Grant in 1872, Hayes in 1876, and Garfield in 1880 have had their way. The men who have fanned the differences and resentments of factions, the men upon whom the party harness has set so lightly that it went off whenever their was heavy pulling to do, the men with whom it is a virtue to bolt and a crime to be steadfast to party, are in the lead.

It is theirs to rebuke, reproach, and reprove. They have done so well that the Republicans will be expected to bear in silence and with patience all that may be said in censure of straightout party men. The veterans of a score of battles, in times when to be a Republican was to vote the Republican ticket, will now pass in review for advice and criticism. They will be told that they have been stubborn and short-sighted. Had they not made such a confounded racket about the regular ticket the new-fangled party men would not feel so bitterly towards them, and would not find it so hard to forgive and forget.

But as it is, if the old-fashioned Republicans will humbly acknowledge the error of their ways, the fellows who have secured the great party triumph, or rebuke, of this year will kindly proceed to rebuild the temple, as it were. If the old veterans will carry up the stones and put them just where the back-action fellows tell them, and forget their resentments and the traditions of Republicanism, the fellows who have taken so much delight in pulling the party down will show the regulation fighters a kink or two in the way of reorganization that will make their heads swim.

Just so. Let the bands begin to play. The old fogies who voted for Lincoln and Grant have been rebuked. They feel keenly the defeat of the party. They voted for the ticket, and they deserve all that they have received. Kick them and cuff them and laugh at them, and then, when the time comes, ask them, for the love of the old party, to fall into line and help pull the reorganized scheme through.

The gentlemen who have sought to purify the party by crushing the spirit out of rank and file should lose no time in submitting the plans for organizing victory, which they have led the people to believe are secreted within easy reach. The Republicans who have defeated the Republican party have the floor. The country would be glad to hear from them as to the best methods for quieting resentments and securing harmony. Men who have carried their resentments to the extreme point, and who have sought to adjust party differences by open treason, should be able advisers on this point. While the old-fashioned party men are loaded down with such trouble as has not come to them since 1862, let the exultant and gleesome reorganizers take the floor. After they have rejoiced sufficiently let them explain, with a fair degree of particularity, just how the party is to be made as good as new.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

—It may interest people of literary tastes to learn that a biography of George Elliot is about to be published. The writer is Miss Mathilde Blind, and the work is to be the initial volume of the forthcoming series of 'Eminent Women,' to be edited by Mr. John H. Ingram. The volume will give, for the first time, a faithful account of George Eliot's early life, and of much of her unknown literary labors, and furnish new and interesting correspondence.

Skinny Men.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. $1.

—Mlle. Renan, only child of the famous French philosopher, is about to be married to one M. Psichari, a young man of Greek parentage, but born in France and educated there and in Germany. Mlle. Renan, despite her father's well known views, is a member of the French Reformed Church.

LADY BEAUTIFIERS.—Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such rich blood, good health, strength and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof.

—Benjamin F. Butler, standing upon a woman suffrage platform, is not inconsistent with his record. He proclaimed himself unequivocally in favor of woman's suffrage in U. S. Congress on January 24, 1872, upon presenting a memorial of 35,000 women in behalf of woman suffrage. In a brief speech, he stated the rightful claim of the mothers of the land to a voice in legislation; pointed out that woman suffrage would be a less innovation on the feudal law than that already made in the equal division of property between husband and wife, and closed with saying, "As certainly as the sun rolls round in its course a few more times, just so sure will the right asked for in this petition be accorded to the women citizens of the United States."

Henry B. Blackwell, in the Woman's Journal, says of him: "In one of his former gubernatorial campaigns, Gen. Butler dwelt with great force upon the need of woman suffrage, as a means of introducing a new element of "amenity" into our political contests—a point which, from so vigorous and unsparing a master of the art of political invective, was especially noticeable.

"But that is not all. We owe directly to him the defeat of Frelinghuysen's bill to disfranchise the women of Utah. We owe to his efforts the admission of a woman (Belva Lockwood) to practice law in the U. S. Supreme Court, in spite of the opposition of the Court, and in spite of the bitter hostility of Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, who pledged himself to defeat the bill. With characteristic adroitness, Gen. Butler secured its passage through the Senate during Edmunds' temporary absence from Washington.

"When woman suffrage was claimed by Miss Anthony and her associates under the 14th and 15th Amendments, General Butler and Mr. Loughridge, of Iowa, united in a report in favor of the claim. Indeed, during his entire Congressional career, General Butler took special pains to champion and guard the interests of woman suffrage whenever he had an opportunity."

☞The coming holidays will be more generally observed than any for many years, and we would remind our readers that a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will prove a most acceptable holiday present.

—The laws of Colorado forbid the marriage of men under 21 years of age and of girls under 18, but a young couple of 19 and 17 have just run away from Greeley to Denver, and got married in spite of the restraining statute.

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

☞The Luberg Chair, a valuable invention. Over fifty changes. See advertisement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. Wesley Wright's,

WEST OF CANAL BRIDGE,

MILL STREET,

BRISTOL, PA.

FALL OPENING

OF

FINE DRESS GOODS.

BLACK SILKS,

Quite as low as can be purchased in Philadelphia for the same quality.

FRENCH BLACK CASHMERES,

FRENCH BLACK CASHMERES,

A variety of grades ranging in price from 15c. to $1 per yard. Quality of fabric and color not to be surpassed.

A large variety of

ALL WOOL SUITINGS,

Comprising some of the latest novelties in colorings, from 25c. per yard to $1.25.

FINE CASHMERES, in colors.

Both all wool and part wool, in low price and higher price we have about all the shades that can be obtained, at prices that compete with city trade.

Of the low price DRESS GOODS,

At about 12½ cents to 16 cents per yard we have our usual large assortment, which we are always pleased to exhibit.

OF KID GLOVES.

I have just made a large purchase comprising some of the latest things in that line, in Mosquitaire and Laces, in dark colorings and opera shades, in both dressed and undressed kid.

Fall and Winter Underwear.

Fall and Winter Underwear.

In all grades from medium to good. We keep none in the very low grades that will not give satisfaction to any body that purchases them.

BUT AT 50 CENTS,

AT 50 CENTS,

We sell a good serviceable shirt, for both men and women, one that cannot be beat for the price. From this price we run up to some very fine goods.

Our assortment of

Medicated Scarlet Underwear,

For Ladies', Gents' and Children is very large and cannot be surpassed in Bucks county.

Scotch Wool Underwear.

Children's Underwear, in all grades.

In many winter goods we have now a full assortment.

BLANKETS, BLANKET SHAWLS, COMFORTS, &c.

Carpets, Floor Oilcloth. &c.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Full of Fresh Goods.

CALL AND SEE US.

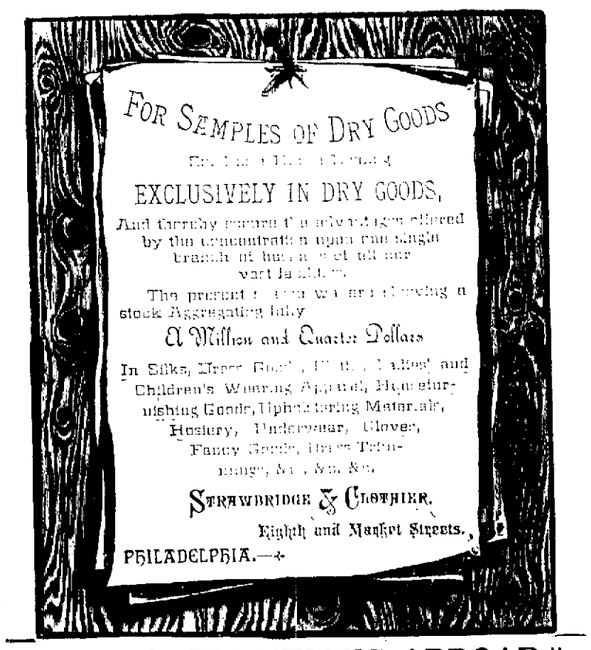
J. WESLEY WRIGHT,

BRISTOL, PA.

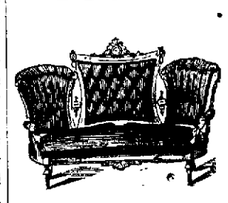
For Sale.

HOUSES of every size and description. Terms of payment very liberal. JOSHUA PEIRCE.

MISCELLANEOUS



"BUCKS COUNTIANS ABROAD."



After viewing the OLD Styles at the BI-CENTENNIAL,

You should see the NEW Styles of

FURNITURE,

MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, &c.,

Exhibited by our Bucks County friends.

Call and see this exhibition free of cost.

IVINS & BRO.,

66 N. SECOND STREET, below Arch, Philadelphia

PRICES AND QUALITY GUARANTEED.

Safe delivery insured without extra cost.

A New Store.

ALL READY.

OUR FRIENDS WHO READ THIS WILL PLEASE NOTICE WE ARE NOW ALL READY TO SERVE THEM AT

NO. 48 MILL STREET,

WHERE THEY WILL FIND AN ASSORTMENT OF

Gents' Furnishing Goods

OF VARIOUS STYLES AND PRICES, AS LOW AS THE CASH WILL BRING THEM.

ALSO, A LINE OF

STATIONERY

AND

FANCY GOODS.

TO ITEMIZE WOULD HARDLY BE WORTH WHILE, AS THE STOCK IS VARIED AND COMPRISES EVERYTHING NEEDED IN THESE KINDS OF GOODS

WE ASK FOR A CHANCE TO SHOW THEM
WE THINK THE ADVANTAGE WILL BE MUTUAL
WE PROPOSE GIVING FULL VALUE FOR PRICES
WE BUY FOR CASH AND SELL FOR CASH

WHEN NEAR ON MILL STREET PLEASE GIVE US A CALL.

C. W. BRODNAX.

SHOES.

YOU CAN BUY			
Ladies' Button Shoes,	- -	$1.25 to $1.95	per pair.
Misses',	- - -	90c. to 1.40	" "
Children's,	- - -	70c. to 1.40	" "
Boys'	- - -	90c. to 2.10	" "

Mens' Shoes and Boots, all prices.

Finest Kid Slippers, - - - $1.00 per pair.

My stock of Shoes are all solid leather, and the prices low.

An assortment of

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

AT PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Fine Candy in boxes, 21 cents per pound.

E. J. FABER,

Dorrance and Radcliffe Sts., Bristol, Pa.



GEO. S. STONE,

NO. 16 MILL STREET,

BRISTOL, PA.,

PLUMBING,

STEAM AND GAS PIPE FITTING.



ALSO,

Dealer in Gas Fixtures, Steam Heating Apparatus, Hydraulic Rams Lift and Force Pumps of all kinds.

REPAIR WORK SOLICITED. Also constantly on hand,

GARDEN HOSE, HOSE PIPES AND SPRINKLERS, HOSE REELS, GLASS GLOBES AND SHADES, BATH TUBS, CIRCULATING BOILERS,

GENUINE CUCUMBER PUMPS.

Warranted to be made of Cucumber Wood, and the cheapest and best Pumps in the market. These Pumps are made by skillful workmen and will stand the test that is claimed for them, and are much superior to the pot-bar pumps which have been imitations of them. Don't buy elsewhere until you examine them and get our prices.—REFERENCES:—G. W. & J. Peirce and Grundy Brothers & Campion.

☞ Factory, Dorrance Street, West of Railroad.

MENDELSSOHN PIANO COMPANY.

Grand Offer for the next 60 days only.

$850 Square Grand Piano for only $245.

PIANO STYLE 31. Magnificent rosewood case, elegantly finished, 3 strings, 7 1-3 Octaves, 52 full patent cantante agraffes, our new patent overstring scale, beautiful carved legs and lyre, heavy serpentine and large fancy moulding, full iron frame, French Grand Action, Grand Hammers, in fact, every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument, has been added.

$245 our price for this instrument, boxed and delivered on board cars at New York, with Blue Piano Cover, Stool and Book, only $245.00

Just reduced from our late wholesale factory price, $285, for 60 days only. This is now, by far, the greatest bargain ever offered the musical public. Unprecedented success! Tremendous demand for this style! Send in your order at once. Do not lose this rare opportunity.

This Piano will be sent on 15 days test trial. Please send reference if you do not send money with order. CASH SENT WITH ORDER WILL BE REFUNDED AND FREIGHT CHARGES PAID BY US BOTH WAYS IF PIANO IS NOT JUST AS REPRESENTED. Several other special Bargains: Pianos, $160 up. Over 15,000 in use, and not one dissatisfied purchaser. Don't fail to write us before buying. Handsome Illustrated Piano Catalogue mailed free, giving the highest testimonials ever awarded any piano manufacturer. Every Piano fully warranted for 5 years.

SHEET MUSIC at one-third price. Catalogue of 3,000 choice pieces of popular Music sent for 3c stamp.

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO., P. O. Box 2088, New York City.

IT IS COMING!

PREPARE.

ALTHOUGH the cold waves have delayed their coming to a late date this season, we are very certain they will be here ere long. Prepare for them is the word now. We will do all we can to help by keeping the prices of

Winter Dry Goods

In all their variety, down to the very lowest figures that the "Cash" will bring them, and having an unusually large stock to select from, hope to make it to the reader's advantage to trade with us. Our many customers who may see this already know (and all may see by calling) the great variety and low prices we sell Dry Goods, Staple Notions, Underwear, &c., at

JOHN MOORE & CO.,

517 & 519 North Second St., above Noble, Philadelphia.

American Watch and Clock Depot,

No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET, (above Market,) PHILADELPHIA,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT AND SMALL PRICES.

Look at some of the Prices.

LADIES' SOLID GOLD AMERICAN LEVER WATCHES, $22; GENTS SOLID GOLD AMERICAN LEVER WATCHES, $30. Ladies Gold Watches as low as $12; One day Clocks $1.00 up. Eight Day Walnut Clocks, $3 up.

A large stock on hand of solid gold and best rolled plated jewelry and chains. Solid silver and plated ware, Opera Glasses and Spectacles. Repairing of all kinds done in a skillful manner.

S. PICARD, No. 11 N. Second Street, Philadelphia.

P. S.—Every Article warranted as represented.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Bucks County Gazette.

Thursday, November 16, 1882.

☞Entered at the Bristol Post Office as Second class matter.

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

New York. [illegible] 11 15 A. M., and 7 15 [illegible] M. [illegible] 4 00 and 6 40 P. M.
Philadelphia. [illegible] Arrives 7 00 and 8 45 A. M., and [illegible] P. M. Closes 5 15 and 10 15 A. M. [illegible] P. M.
Doylestown, Newtown, &c. Arrives 11 30 A. [illegible] Closes [illegible] M.
[illegible] Valley, [illegible] and Frith[illegible] [illegible] A. M. Closes 11 30 A. M.
[illegible], [illegible], Penn Valley and [illegible] Arrives 1 00 P. M. Closes 7 55 A. M.
[illegible] Arrives [illegible] A. M. and 4 00 and [illegible] M. Closes [illegible] A. M., and 1 00 and 6 30 P. M.
[illegible] Arrives [illegible] 00 A. M.
Mails for the West and South go by every Phila [illegible].
Last direct mail for New York City closes at 6 40
W. B. BAKER, P. M.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

[illegible] Kensington Depot 6 5[illegible], [illegible] and [illegible] A. M., [illegible], 4 16, and [illegible] P. M. Sundays [illegible] P. M.
[illegible] Broad Street [illegible], 2 56, 5 5, [illegible], 6 51, [illegible] 8 21, 9 4[illegible] A. M., 12 51, 1 33, [illegible], 3 21, [illegible], 7 00, 7 [illegible] P. M. Sundays [illegible] 46, [illegible] M. 12 2[illegible] [illegible] P. M.
[illegible] Philadelphia. From Kensington Depot, [illegible] 7 [illegible], 8 [illegible], 10 [illegible] A. M., [illegible] 3 35, 4 35, 5 35, and [illegible] P. M. Sundays [illegible] A. M., 2 15 P. M.
From Broad Street Station 12 01 Night 6 15, 6 50, [illegible] 9 55, 11 00 A. M., 12 01 Noon, 2 00, 3 25, [illegible] 5 25, 6 00, [illegible] 6 35, 7 30, 8 00, and 8 15 [illegible] M. Sundays [illegible] 45, 8 30, and 8 [illegible] A. M., [illegible] P. M.
[illegible] Trenton. 12 7[illegible], 7 2[illegible], 8 2[illegible], [illegible], 11 00, 11 1[illegible] A. M., [illegible], 4 10, 5 17, [illegible], 6 27, [illegible], 7 20, 8 30, [illegible] P. M. Sundays [illegible] 9 16, 9 1[illegible] A. M., [illegible] P. M.
[illegible] Trenton. 2 2[illegible], 6 26, 7 00, 8 0[illegible], 9 20, 10 28 A. M., 1[illegible] 20, 1 15, 2 4[illegible], [illegible] 56, 5 55, [illegible], 7 16, 9 05 P. M. Sundays [illegible] 01, 5 0[illegible], 5 4[illegible], 10 57 P. M.
[illegible] New York. 12 51, 7 28, 9 16, 11 14 A. M., [illegible] P. M. Sundays 9 16 A. M.
[illegible] New York.—12.06, 8 30, 11 10 A. M., 1 00, [illegible] 00, 8,45 P. M. Sundays—1.00 A. M., 4 00 and [illegible] P. M., and 12.00 night.

STEAMBOAT TIME TABLE.

Columbia.—For Philadelphia, [illegible] A. M.
" From Philadelphia, 2 00 P. M.
Twilight.—For Philadelphia, 3 P. M.
" From Philadelphia, 12 noon.
Gem.—For Philadelphia, 8 00 A. M.
From Philadelphia, 3 P. M.
For Bordentown, 5 P. M.
For the Time Table of the Edwin Forrest, see the advertisement of the River Steamers.

—So far there has been little or no frost, but several mornings this week thin ice was found.

—Those supposed to be up in such matters say we have been having Indian summer this week.

—The Gazette will not be sent to subscribers after January 1st next, unless payment in advance is made.

—Rev. J. M. Henson, Presiding Elder of this district, is expected to preach at the Methodist church next Sunday evening.

—The Burgess and Council have directed to be issued warrants for the arrest of forty-eight delinquent borough tax payers.

—At the meeting of Council last Monday evening the constable was granted a month additional to collect the balance of the borough duplicate.

—T. Kirkbride Hulme, who has been a law student in the office of Anthony Swain, Esq., for several years, was admitted to the bar last Monday.

—The tea drink at the Methodist church is to be known as a Japanese tea drink and will be held for several evenings, commencing on Tuesday, 28th.

—A man and woman, both tramps, created quite a disturbance yesterday by brawling and quarreling around the streets, and nobody seemed to interfere.

—Politics don't seem to be so attractive a subject for discussion as a few weeks ago. Everybody seems to have accepted the situation gracefully, especially those who won new titles on the result.

—The New Orleans Jubilee Singers, under the leadership of Prof. J. Pollard, will give a concert at Washington Hall, on Tuesday of next week. The proceeds will be applied toward the payment of the new A. M. E. Church.

—One hundred and eighty-seven volumes of choice Sunday school books have been purchased for the Mission Sunday school library out of the proceeds of the entertainment, and some of the money still remains unexpended.

—There are several cases of diphtheria in town. It is to be hoped that it will not be prevalent. Bad drainage is conceded to be a potent cause in producing this dread disease, or at least in conveying the germs of the contagion.

—Rev. Mr. Cook, of Missoula, Montana, gave a very interesting lecture in the lecture room of the Presbyterian church yesterday evening. His description of the country and the people of the territory was listened to with close attention.

—The primary schools are crowded and the secondary schools are full, but above that grade there is plenty of school room. The majority of pupils evidently consider their education finished when they have passed through the secondary grade.

—The funeral of J. Wilson Closson took place on Monday and was largely attended. Solemn high mass was celebrated at St. Mark's church. Several clergymen from other places assisted Father Ward in conducting the services. Among those present from a distance were George Ross, Esq., Hon. Harman Yerkes, Ex-Sheriff Cochran and Ex-Commissioners Tomlinson and Solomon.

—Last week James Warden's store, on Penn street, was robbed by tramps who effected an entrance, and before leaving arrayed themselves in Mr. Warden's clothes and taking what cash was in the money drawer, left for parts unknown. Constable Saxton supposed the thieves had gone in the direction of Trenton and therefore went to that place in search of them. In company with the railroad detective he hunted around Trenton and followed the supposed clue to Elizabeth but did not find the robbers.

—The entertainment last Thursday and Friday evenings, at the Mission school, on Buckley street, was well deserving the large attendance it received. The room was densely crowded on both evenings and the programme, both musical and literary, was of a varied and pleasing character. The net proceeds amounted to $103. To those outside of the school who gave their services at the entertainment, the managers, Mrs. Groom and Miss Lucy Louderbough, desire to return the thanks of the school.

—All subscribers to the Gazette will after January 1st next, be required to pay for their paper in advance.

MRS. LATHROP ON TEMPERANCE.

Editor of Gazette.—A friend of temperance, listening to an address like that of Mrs Lathrop's the other evening, in the Methodist church, would naturally feel gratified that such an able and effective speaker is willing to devote herself to the work in which she is engaged. It is a great and noble work, and deserves the encouragement and commendation of all good people. It is a work that needs to be done, not only for the sake of the individual whose welfare it concerns, but likewise for the sake of the home, the community, the state, and the nation. In any way it may be regarded its object is clearly and wholly a beneficent one.

Mrs. Lathrop firmly believes that the hour and the man, the work and the worker, are sure to find each other. The great reform calls not in vain for the great reformer. We may not yet have witnessed the advent of the greatest apostle of temperance, whose mighty individual power shall consolidate all the potent forces of civilization for the overthrow of that gigantic evil of evils, the liquor traffic, but we have the satisfaction of knowing that scores and hundreds of self-sacrificing men and women are earnestly toiling for the triumph of this reform There efforts are invaluable, and slowly but surely they are directing the thoughts and quickening the conscience of the people, and bringing them ever nearer to a full perception of their duty and responsibility touching the great evil.

Mrs. Lathrop is a decided advocate of prohibition. She believes it to be the only efficient remedy for the abatement and suppression of intemperance. The duty of the citizen as a voter was forcibly presented, and she logically defended the claim of the temperance reformer to promote his object by legislation. She insisted that the people have a right to enact laws against that which is detrimental to their welfare. They have a right legally to prohibit that which imposes a burden upon them, whether it be in the form of taxation, direct or indirect, or in the many forms of criminality which may entail upon the community. The liquor traffic is a widespread nuisance, and the inevitable parent of crimes.

In speaking of the saloon in its bearing upon the home, Mrs. Lathrop was signally impressive. The drinking saloon is the enemy of the home. It is the foe of all that is good. Nothing worthy comes from it in any shape. No advantage is derived from what is there expended. It is inimical to the peace and harmony of social life. It is a curse to the domestic circle, and a veritable school of vice. Where the saloon most surely prospers, there the home as surely suffers; and where the home is all that it should be, there the saloon is less likely to flourish. The saloon is the sepulchre of the young man's character. It impairs his repuation, robs him of manhood, destroys good habits, impoverishes his purse, and unfits him for the important duties of life. A large percentage of daily earnings is absorbed by the saloon, and in consequence of this the home is a loser. The welfare of the family is thus encroached upon, and the money that should go for the benefit of the household, for the comfort and advantage of the wife and children, is diverted into a vicious channel, and only brings misfortune and disgrace. Thus it is that the saloon is in eternal conflict with the happiness of the home, and a perennial curse to every community where it is tolerated

Refering to the late political action in North Carolina relative to prohibition, she made a statement to the effect that the Bourbon Democracy was practically on the side of temperance, while Republican money and influence successfully supported the liquor interest. The wife of the governor was actively and openly engaged in favor of the temperance measure, and she claimed that it was imperatively demanded on the ground of self-protection. It was essential to the welfare of the community, especially in its relation to the colored population, which was so generally addicted to the perilous habit of drinking, and the degrading vice of drunkenness.

This is not an attempt to give a report of the address, but merely to sketch a few of its leading boints. Many things were said that might be profitable to her temperance hearers, especially such as related to political duty, and the necessity of voting for legislators who could be depended upon to incorporate temperance principle into law. But the trouble is that the friends of temperance habitually regard the question of temperance as utterly subordinate to party interest, and they act as though it was their proper business to keep it entirely out of sight while handling their ballots. They ignore it at the very time when it urgently claims their attention. They practically suspend hostilities toward the liquor interest at the polls, and therefore temperance demonstrations through the ballot box are usually weak and indecisive. Eventually, by means of the efforts of Mrs. Lathrop and her coadjutors, a public sentiment will be created which shall change this state of things, and men will more and more strive to secure the legal prohibition of the liquor traffic.

KAPPA.

—List of letters remaining in the Bristol Post Office, Wednesday evening, November 15th:—Mrs. Carrie A. Dare, Mrs. Nellie Dean, Neal Gorman, Amanda Higgins, Mrs. Mary Huntsman, Geo. P. Hibbs, Abraham Johnson, John Julius, Thomas Morgan, Miss A. McDonald, 25 Wood street, John Farley, care of Chas. O'Brien, Giles Satterthwaight, Phœbe M. Thompson, E. Watson, Lizzie Wolcott and Mrs. Louis R. Vandergrift. Postals—Jacob Kaiser, James Stackhouse and George Young.

—The annual exhibition of the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts, is now open in their new building at Broad and Arch streets. Their exhibit is said to be unusually fine. Among the works of art to be seen there, Bristol is not without its representation, Miss Vanuxum having contributed one of her productions.

BUCKS COUNTY GENERAL ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 7, 1882---OFFICIAL.

Districts.	Governor: James A. Beaver, R.	Governor: Robt. E. Pattison, D.	Governor: John Stewart, Ind. R.	Lieutenant Governor: William T. Davies, R.	Lieutenant Governor: Chauncey F. Black, D.	Lieutenant Governor: Levi Bird Duff, I. R.	Secretary of Int. Affairs: John M. Greer, R.	Secretary of Int. Affairs: J. Simpson Africa, D.	Secretary of Int. Affairs: G. W. Merrick, Ind. R.
Bristol Boro.—1st Ward,	147	112	28	148	140	29	148	140	30
" 2d Ward,	151	62	37	134	61	36	133	63	34
" 3d Ward,	147	175	21	167	174	24	167	174	21
Bristol Township,	225	125	17	227	119	14	228	119	13
Bedminster,	228	287	24	228	286	26	228	286	27
Bensalem,	203	281	10	202	281	11	202	281	11
Bridgeton,	76	64	22	71	69	22	71	69	22
Buckingham,	366	227	57	371	221	65	370	224	56
Doylestown Borough,	193	300	17	195	300	14	193	302	14
Doylestown Township,	161	211	6	160	215	5	162	212	6
Durham,	163	204	9	164	206	9	163	206	9
Falls,	292	145	45	291	145	46	291	145	46
Haycock,	31	260	10	35	259	10	34	259	11
Hilltown,	313	207	30	314	256	30	314	266	30
Hulmeville,	52	26	2	52	26	2	52	26	2
Langhorne,	103	22	4	100	22	4	100	22	4
Lower Makefield,	283	159	29	290	162	19	298	160	22
Upper Makefield,	184	107	21	187	105	21	187	105	21
Middletown,	178	99	10	176	102	8	177	106	10
Milford,	182	475	4	182	472	3	182	473	3
Morrisville,	137	85	4	158	85	4	139	84	4
New Britain,	207	205	22	208	205	21	208	204	22
New Hope,	135	129	12	135	130	12	135	129	12
Newtown Borough,	115	96	15	137	94	15	137	94	15
Newtown Township,	118	88	8	118	89	8	118	89	8
Nockamixon,	37	267	7	37	268	6	37	268	6
Northampton,	198	256	3	191	260	2	198	256	2
Perkasie,	30	45	1	32	43	1	31	44	1
Plumstead,	319	210	14	320	210	14	320	210	14
Quakertown,	134	264	18	128	257	20	137	257	20
East Rockhill,	12	129	....	12	129	....	12	129	....
Rockhill,	134	382	5	134	382	5	134	382	5
Richland,	141	315	14	142	315	13	142	315	13
Sellersville,	32	74	....	32	77	....	32	77	....
Solebury,	373	200	16	382	196	15	382	196	15
Southampton,	115	221	7	118	221	4	118	221	4
Springfield,	180	405	4	180	405	4	180	405	4
Tinicum,	61	395	7	61	395	7	61	395	7
Warminster,	119	122	7	119	121	8	118	122	8
Warrington,	85	117	5	84	118	5	84	118	5
Warwick,	167	88	12	108	86	13	108	86	13
Wrightstown,	131	40	20	132	40	19	130	42	19
Total,	6504	7770	603	6531	7760	584	6541	7755	592

Districts.	Judge of Sup. Court: Wm. Henry Rawle, R.	Judge of Sup. Court: Silas M. Clark, D.	Judge of Sup. Court: George Junkin, Ind. R.	Congress at Large: Marriott Brosius, R.	Congress at Large: Mortimer F. Elliott, D.	Congress at Large: Wm. McMichael, I. R.	Cong's 10th Dis.: James S. Biery, R.	Cong's 10th Dis.: William Mutchler, D.	Cong's 7th Dist.: I. Newton Evans, R.	Cong's 7th Dist.: Wm. W. H. Davis, D.	Senate: Joseph Thomas, R.	Senate: G. S. Vandegrift, Jr., D.
Bristol Boro.—1st Ward,	152	137	39	159	131	25	....	....	181	131	187	118
" 2d Ward,	156	60	35	145	59	29	....	....	173	60	176	46
" 3d Ward,	107	171	25	109	175	26	....	....	135	172	135	166
Bristol Township,	223	120	11	233	119	8	....	....	239	121	239	113
Bedminster,	229	284	26	227	285	28	....	....	257	284	254	286
Bensalem,	203	282	12	207	284	7	....	....	214	283	194	295
Bridgeton,	73	71	18	72	69	21	19	72	....	....	93	67
Buckingham,	320	223	51	399	222	28	....	....	411	234	401	230
Doylestown Borough,	182	290	21	203	298	9	....	....	182	327	197	306
Doylestown Township,	162	211	6	165	213	4	....	....	166	214	169	211
Durham,	165	206	9	103	205	8	111	206	....	....	105	207
Falls,	287	145	42	304	144	34	....	....	336	145	340	138
Haycock,	33	260	11	34	259	11	45	258	....	....	43	258
Hilltown,	318	264	27	325	265	19	....	....	345	265	344	263
Hulmeville,	50	26	4	55	23	....	....	....	53	26	47	24
Langhorne,	104	19	2	101	22	4	....	....	105	22	99	19
Lower Makefield,	281	162	25	309	160	5	....	....	310	109	297	169
Upper Makefield,	182	102	20	186	101	10	....	....	208	103	197	104
Middletown,	175	101	7	179	100	5	....	....	184	101	178	101
Milford,	182	477	3	187	475	1	189	465	....	....	196	460
Morrisville,	135	83	5	139	84	4	....	....	142	85	143	83
New Britain,	208	204	22	209	203	17	....	....	224	207	228	201
New Hope,	131	134	11	140	127	9	....	....	145	131	144	128
Newtown Borough,	138	94	14	149	91	3	....	....	143	102	146	95
Newtown Township,	121	86	6	123	87	5	....	....	130	84	129	83
Nockamixon,	37	209	5	38	208	6	42	268	....	....	43	265
Northampton,	198	255	3	200	255	....	....	....	206	245	198	256
Perkasie,	32	43	1	32	43	1	33	43	....	....	27	44
Plumstead,	320	209	14	326	211	13	....	....	336	225	344	216
Quakertown,	138	255	20	144	256	17	162	257	....	....	166	243
East Rockhill,	13	127	....	12	128	....	13	127	....	....	14	126
Rockhill,	134	283	4	136	381	3	140	381	....	....	136	368
Richland,	140	321	11	144	314	8	156	314	....	....	154	298
Sellersville,	32	76	1	32	77	....	31	77	....	....	56	72
Solebury,	381	198	14	391	198	6	....	....	391	202	290	191
Southampton,	118	227	3	122	221	....	....	....	128	212	107	235
Springfield,	178	406	3	179	406	2	179	408	....	....	183	403
Tinicum,	69	389	6	66	392	5	71	391	....	....	68	395
Warminster,	118	121	8	123	122	4	....	....	148	101	127	118
Warrington,	84	118	4	85	119	4	....	....	92	113	84	123
Warwick,	104	85	14	111	86	10	....	....	121	84	120	77
Wrightstown,	131	40	19	137	39	13	....	....	149	42	148	34
Total,	6462	7737	576	6740	7717	411	1202	3267	5854	4492	7044	7621

Districts.	Assembly: Samuel B. Thatcher, R.	Assembly: Allen M. Fretz, R.	Assembly: W. B. Worthington, R.	Assembly: David H. Taylor, R.	Assembly: Chas H. Wonsidler, D.	Assembly: Thos. MacReynolds, D.	Assembly: J. Miles Jamison, D.	Assembly: James M. Snyder, D.	Prothonotary: J. L. Wildfield, R.	Prothonotary: John R. Bitting, D.	Dist. Attorney: William Stuckert, R.	Dist. Attorney: Henry S. Murfit, D.	Jury Com'r.: Thos. V. McCarthy, R.	Jury Com'r.: Henry P. Sands, D.	Director of Poor: Isaac H. Kuhl, R.	Director of Poor: Silas P. Apple, D.	Co. Auditor: James C. Iden, R.	Co. Auditor: George W. Boileau, D.
Bristol Boro.—1st Ward,	184	184	184	187	129	126	132	130	190	124	180	132	181	130	184	130	182	132
" 2d Ward,	174	174	174	174	69	69	59	59	176	55	160	63	174	59	174	69	173	60
" 3d Ward,	135	135	135	135	174	174	173	177	135	173	120	181	137	171	135	173	135	172
Bristol Township,	239	239	239	240	120	120	121	119	239	120	237	122	239	120	230	120	227	129
Bedminster,	251	269	255	256	288	271	283	286	257	285	246	296	252	285	254	285	257	285
Bensalem,	213	214	214	212	284	284	284	285	199	298	210	288	214	284	214	284	214	284
Bridgeton,	86	91	91	83	78	72	71	73	91	71	82	74	84	71	84	71	91	71
Buckingham,	406	420	450	417	216	218	212	251	420	226	366	276	411	231	426	224	435	212
Doylestown Borough,	213	215	216	212	299	296	299	302	220	292	152	354	207	301	215	298	216	298
Doylestown Township,	166	168	170	168	211	213	215	213	170	212	143	232	165	216	169	213	169	218
Durham,	108	111	112	112	203	205	205	207	113	201	111	206	110	206	112	205	112	205
Falls,	335	336	336	367	137	132	136	141	338	243	333	146	337	144	337	144	338	143
Haycock,	54	44	44	44	259	250	249	259	41	259	44	259	44	258	43	260	44	259
Hilltown,	339	343	337	331	263	266	266	285	315	265	343	266	343	265	313	266	346	265
Hulmeville,	54	54	54	63	26	25	26	25	52	28	52	28	51	26	54	36	54	26
Langhorne,	103	104	105	105	21	21	22	21	105	21	101	25	101	21	105	21	105	20
Lower Makefield,	295	303	314	316	160	157	166	198	298	174	308	169	311	183	317	182	317	102
Upper Makefield,	201	210	209	216	104	104	108	106	208	106	191	124	206	104	211	104	211	104
Middletown,	182	183	185	184	101	101	101	101	184	101	181	104	183	101	184	101	185	101
Milford,	175	183	180	183	489	476	474	474	189	475	189	475	188	475	189	475	189	475
Morrisville,	140	141	141	166	71	81	76	83	142	83	141	85	142	84	143	84	143	84
New Britain,	217	229	220	224	204	219	204	204	229	204	222	208	229	203	229	204	228	204
New Hope,	148	148	146	152	128	130	128	128	148	128	148	128	149	127	149	127	149	127
Newtown Borough,	151	152	152	152	92	92	96	34	154	92	146	100	147	99	154	92	134	92
Newtown Township,	128	129	130	129	86	86	83	87	130	85	125	90	127	86	129	86	129	88
Nockamixon,	43	43	43	43	268	268	268	266	43	268	41	209	56	255	46	261	43	268
Northampton,	186	197	205	197	256	255	272	256	197	259	197	200	200	256	201	256	201	256
Perkasie,	32	34	32	30	45	42	42	46	34	42	33	43	32	44	32	43	33	43
Plumstead,	342	344	336	340	219	221	219	222	335	223	330	226	336	220	336	220	339	220
Quakertown,	166	162	162	158	261	240	240	259	163	255	163	255	160	256	162	257	163	256
East Rockhill,	22	14	13	13	128	126	122	126	13	127	13	128	13	128	13	128	13	128
Rockhill,	145	141	140	136	374	371	377	330	140	381	139	382	137	383	138	380	140	381
Richland,	152	156	155	158	313	312	311	316	154	314	154	314	152	314	154	314	156	314
Sellersville,	36	32	30	30	74	75	77	80	32	77	31	77	31	77	32	77	32	77
Solebury,	394	394	397	398	197	197	197	198	339	205	388	206	395	199	396	199	398	197
Southampton,	123	122	122	122	221	221	217	221	118	225	119	224	122	221	122	221	122	221
Springfield,	182	183	182	182	404	404	405	405	182	406	182	405	180	406	177	411	182	406
Tinicum,	71	71	71	71	391	388	391	392	72	391	69	394	72	391	70	392	71	391
Warminster,	131	126	131	124	121	121	118	121	134	116	123	124	128	122	129	121	130	120
Warrington,	89	89	90	89	119	119	118	119	82	119	86	118	89	118	89	119	80	119
Warwick,	117	116	120	119	85	85	92	86	121	82	99	100	119	87	120	86	119	80
Wrightstown,	151	149	150	147	40	41	44	40	148	43	146	42	152	40	152	40	152	40
Total,	7083	7158	7170	7172	7718	7681	7701	7850	7133	7757	6862	7998	7212	7747	7162	7739	7185	7722

The Greenback-Labor ticket received 31 votes; R. K. Tomlinson, 41 votes for Congressman-at-Large; the Prohibition ticket, 9 votes; and Morgan, Taxpayers'-Reform candidate, for State Senator, 158 votes.

—Last Friday night a freight train ran over and killed, at Cornwell's station, Charles T. Vansant, of that place. He was well known in this part of the county, but few persons knew of the gallantry he displayed in the late war. He was a color-bearer in Colonel E. D. Baker's California regiment, and at Ball's Bluff, during a desperate charge, Colonel Baker was shot. Notwithstanding the bullets fell like hail, Vansant bravely bore his wounded Commander from the field, and then returned to rescue the flag. Five times it was captured by the Rebels and regained by Vansant in a hand-to-hand struggle. At last he broke away with the flag and reached the Potomac. His foes were at his heels, but he plunged into the river, dived to the bottom, buried the flag in six feet of water, and then swam to the other shore and escaped. Afterward he revisited the spot and succeeded in finding and restoring to the regiment the flag he had so desporately defended.

—The beneficial effects of even temporary overcharges is illustrated in the case of meats. The exorbitant prices in our eastern markets have led to experiments in sending dressed meats, in refrigerator cars, which have proven entirely successful. The result will probably be to drive the live stock dealers out of the market and to further cheapen the price of meat. The bulk of the meats consumed at the East are transported from the West. If killed and dressed before transportation the cost will be greatly reduced. Whether the meat will be regarded as equal in quality to that killed East is the only remaining question. In England the dressed meat has largely taken the place of that killed there.

—According to the *Medical Times and Gazette*, the oyster contains fourteen per cent of flesh forming material, this being almost precisely the amount obtained from the egg. Lean beef contains but five per cent. more of muscle-making matter and but two per cent. more of fat than the oyster. Among the many thousand species of shell fish there are only two or three known to be poisonous; yet but few kinds, such as cockles, periwinkles, and mussels, are used besides clams and oysters. The consumption of periwinkles in London often amounts to 2,000 bushels weekly.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company having discovered that cars lose in weight by use and that consequently the company loses in freight charges to that extent, an order has been issued to have all cars reweighed and newly stamped.

—Dr. Hanlon, of Pennington Seminary, N. J., preached the morning sermon at the re-opening of the Neshaminy M. E. church, of Newportville, last Sunday.

—Stewart, the Independent candidate for Governor, received forty-seven more votes in Bucks county than Wolfe did for Treasurer in 1881.

—Lieut. Dannenhour lectured in Doylestown last Friday evening. A large audience was present.

—Diphtheria is prevalent at Newtown. Three persons there are dangerously ill from that disease.

—Revival meetings have closed at the Bensalem M. E. church.

☞A novelty in the way of an advertisement is the chemical apparatus displayed in H. G. Peters' drug store window, showing the manner of making Pharmaceutical preparations. Cologne will be made on Saturday evening and sold at 10 cents an ounce. Try it.

☞American sardines sold for the imported are what the old lady called a "shocking bad artificial sham," and do not make any progress in the market. As well might an attempt be made to imitate the favorite roasts and juicy steaks cut by the well known Mill street butchers, Messrs. Fenton & Stackhouse. They have the best the market affords, and their meats always give satisfaction.

MARRIED.

BREESE—BIRD.—At the parsonage of the M. E. Church, Nov. 8th, in Newtown, by Rev. J. S. Cook, Mr. George W. Breese to Miss Eliza Bird, all of Newtown.

LARUE—TOMLINSON.—By the Rev. J. S. Cook, Nov. 9th, Mr. Landrum LaRue, of Middletown, to Miss Mary Emma Tomlinson, of Langhorne.

KIRMSE—LUCE.—At Bristol, Pa., Nov. 10th, 1882, by Charles S. Bailey, J. P., William Kirmse, of Wilmington, Del., and Elizabeth W. Luce, of Philadelphia.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MRS. J. SINGLETON,
Fashionable Dress Maker.
Will go out by the day, and makes up COMBINGS to order, also
HAIR FLOWERS.
No. 40 Market Street, Bristol Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COOPER & CONARD.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
A new management is already giving evidence of new activity, and stocks in all parts of the department are brightening.
NOVELTIES IN NECKWEAR are all twenty-five per cent. lower, and
NEW THINGS are arriving daily. Christmas gifts will be in the thoughts of many before long, and we shall be ready.
SCARF PINS in exquisite designs.
THREE-PLY LINEN COLLAR, latest styles, two for 25 cents.
COOPER & CONARD, NINTH AND MARKET, Philadelphia, Pa.

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS, good muslin, well made, comfortable and neat fitting, 85 CENTS.
A FINER QUALITY at $1 00.
OUR $1 25 is equal to any custom-made.
COOPER & CONARD, NINTH AND MARKET, Philadelphia, Pa.

GENTS' SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
A JOB LOT of most exceptional bargains. Some with SEWED BORDERS, some HEM-STITCHED, and all of good quality, such as have been selling from $1 00 to $1 75. Many of them are pretty enough for Christmas presents, and Kriss Kingle is on the way. Then the price for these we fix at FIFTY CENTS EACH.
COOPER & CONARD, NINTH AND MARKET, Philadelphia, Pa.

GENTS' GLOVES.
We have everything we can think of in Gents' Gloves—all the best makes and all the popular styles. Among them
FISK, CLARK & FLAGG'S DOGSKIN AND DRIVING GLOVES.
GENTS' DOGSKIN, at $1 00, $1 25, $1 50 and $2.00.
FOSTER KID, Three Hooks, $1 75.
LA REINE KID, Foster Fastening, $1 50.
A SPECIAL BARGAIN in Gents' Kid, with Embroidered Backs, sizes 7½ to 8½, all good colors, 59c.....worth $1 00.
COOPER & CONARD, NINTH AND MARKET, Philadelphia, Pa.

REMNANTS OF RIBBONS.
We have a large box full of them, just inside of the corner door; all kinds and various lengths.
REAL PRIZES, when you find what you want, as many seem to, for it is always crowded there.
COOPER & CONARD, NINTH AND MARKET, Philadelphia, Pa.

FINE FRENCH FANS, a new importation, Painted Silk, Satin and Embroidered, in beautiful combinations and choice shades, for evening use, at low prices.
COOPER & CONARD, NINTH AND MARKET, Philadelphia, Pa.

SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS will buy a pretty hand-painted WHISK RACK or WALL POCKET in ebony frame.
These goods are a novelty at this price, and make a useful and tasty ornament for the house. There is but a limited quantity, and we do not expect to have them again.
COOPER & CONARD, NINTH AND MARKET, Philadelphia, Pa.

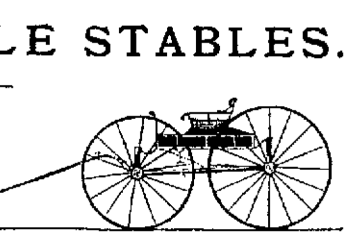
OUR FIVE DOLLAR BLANKET is better, heavier, softer and finer than any we have ever known to be sold at a like figure. We have exclusive control of the brand in this market, and have enough confidence in it to recommend its durability everywhere.
Though of good appearance, it isn't made alone to look at, and isn't pulled to peices to make it long-haired. Neither is the weight all in warp or all in the filling.
But there is sufficient warp to give strength, and plenty of wool for warmth. Not a blanket among them that weighs less than five and one-half pounds, and some even turn the scales at six.
COOPER & CONARD, NINTH AND MARKET, Philadelphia, Pa.

UPHOLSTERY.
A very complete assortment of Upholstery Materials will be found in this department.
LACE CURTAINS. Brussels, Tamboured, Applique, Swiss, Antique, Guipure, Dart and Nottingham, both white and Ecru, from 85 cts. to $1 25.
In goods for Draperies we have SILK AND MOHAIR PLUSH, plain or embossed, $2 25 to $4 per yard. These Mohair Plushes are all extra values.
RAW AND SPUN SILK TAPESTRY, of excellent quality, very much below usual prices.
We wish to call special attention to our UPHOLSTERY WORK, and to say that we do not only re-upholster old furniture, but make new throughout, beginning with the frames, which we buy direct from the manufacturers, and build right up, using the best springs and best hair and making the lowest prices consistent with good work.
We also design and make up LAMBREQUINS and DRAPERIES, or give suggestions as to style to customers who desire to do the work themselves.
COOPER & CONARD, NINTH AND MARKET, Philadelphia.

BOYS' CLOTHING.
BOYS' CLOTHING.
We have been catering to the tastes of the Boys and their Guardians these many years, studying their fancies as well as their needs, and trying to harmonize both to the depth of every pocket, and to the necessities of every occasion.
NEW STYLES come with every season, as everybody knows, and we are always full of them; but aside from that, there is much to look at.
RELIABLE FABRICS are the first consideration, the foundation, as it were. Next come GRACEFUL SHAPES and a GOOD FIT, without which their is neither comfort nor pleasure in the wearing.
Then DURABILITY, which only time will prove, and lastly THE PRICE.
All these have been our study in selecting our FALL AND WINTER STOCK, which is very much larger than ever before, and we think very much better.
Certainly the assortment more varied and the fabrics more novel. Among them are
THE PRETTIEST DRESS SUITS, for both little and big boys, to be found anywhere.
NEAT SCHOOL SUITS, KNOCK-ABOUT SUITS, and SUITS FOR THE PLAY-GROUND, with all the new pockets and other appendages.
KILT SUITS, in very great variety, from $2 50 up.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, The very nobbiest, both plain and plush trimmed, From $4 50 up.
SHORT-PANT SUITS From $3 00 up.
LONG-PANT SUITS From $5 00 up.
OLD PANTS, all sizes.
COMPLETE OUTFITS For boys from two to sixteen years of age.
THE "STAR" SHIRT WAIST, All sizes.
COOPER & CONARD, NINTH AND MARKET, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cole's Winter Opening,
16 North Greene St., Trenton, N. J.
BLACK, OTTOMAN AND RHADAME
SILK CLOAKS.
FUR SILK AND PLUSH LINED
CIRCULARS AND DOLMANS.
Cloth Dolmans. Jackets. Paletots and Circulars. Also Misses' and Children's Cloak's and Havelocks.
NOTE.—We take special pride, this season, in the exhibition of Goods in our Cloak Department; believing as we do, that we have the Finest Stock of Winter Wraps ever shown in this city. Every Garment in our Stock was made expressly for us, and with the same care that is given specially ordered work. We solicit an inspection of the same.
ISAAC COLE,
16 North Greene St., Trenton, N. J.

G. L. WEBER,
114 and 116 BRUNSWICK AVENUE,
TRENTON, N. J.,
LIVERY AND SALE STABLES.
Constantly on hand a full line of
LIGHT AND HEAVY
CARRIAGES.

Special attention paid to
CARRIAGES BUILT TO ORDER.
Large lot of HARNESS, ROBES and BLANKETS on hand, at low rates.


YOU WANT A GOOD WARM
OVERCOAT
And need not be without one, when they can be had for so little money. Cashmeres from $8 to $15. Other heavier goods as low. Finer goods, of course, at higher prices.
SEND FOR SANPLES.
We can Fit you and give entire satisfaction.
A. C. YATES & CO.
Ledger Building, Chestnut and Sixth Sts,
PHILADELPHIA.

USE
PURSELL'S
POROUS PLASTERS.
NONE ARE MORE EFFECTUAL.
S. W. COR. MILL AND CEDAR STREETS,
BRISTOL, PA.

MRS. C. C. PRATT,
WILL WAIT UPON THE DEAD AND ATTEND AT FUNERALS at the shortest notice.
No. 52 Market Street.

FARMERS' NATIONAL BANK OF BUCKS COUNTY.
BRISTOL, PA., November 7, 1882.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. from the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, clear of all taxes. CHARLES E. SCOTT, Cashier.

PURE INDIA TEAS
From the Districts of ASSAM, CHITTAGONG, CACHAR, KANGRA VALLEY, DARJEELING, DEHRA DOON, and others. Absolutely Pure. Superior in Flavor. The most economical. Requires only half the usual quantity. Sold by all grocers. JOHN C. PHILLIPS & CO., Agents of the Calcutta Tea Syndicate. 130 Water St., N. Y.

FOR SALE.
THE HOUSE, PRACTICE AND OFFICE FIXTURES of a retiring Dentist. A fortune to the right kind of man. Address DR. G. W. ADAMS, Bristol, Pa.

FOR SALE.
A GOOD BUILDING LOT on the north side of Washington street, between Pond and Wood, 25 by 100 feet. For particulars, address
WILLIAM MINNICK, South Amboy, N. J.

RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!!
☞GRAND TRIUMPH!
REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS,
Regardless of party principles are joining the vast throng!!!
Thousands of voters, and those who have never voted before are rushing to join the standard and enrol themselves in the ranks of the vast army who obtain their supplies at
WOOD'S
Cash Clothing Store.
JUST READ THE NEW FALL PRICE LIST.
Men's and boy's whole suits of underwear, 50 cents. Men's working pants, 65 cts; good second best pants, $1.25; custom made working shoes, warranted all leather, $1.30; fine brass nailed gaiters, $1.35; heavy boots, good make, $2.50; good soft hats for men, 50 cents; for boys, 25 cents; good caps, 25 and 40 cents; extra heavy and good chinchilla caps, 50 cents; splendid knit jackets, $1; fine satin neckties, 12 cents.
ALL THE LATEST STYLES
HATS AND NECKTIES
Cheaper than anywhere in the city.
WOOD'S CASH CLOTHING STORE, BRISTOL, PA.
Full stock of Red Knit Underwear at 25 per cent. less than usual price.

Bristol Cemetery.
THE managers of this Cemetery have
LAID OUT AND IMPROVED
About Seventeen Acres of Ground
FOR BURIAL PURPOSES,
In a location that is believed to be the best that could be secured, as it is convenient, well drained, secure from encroachment, and the sub-soil a dry sand and gravel. A considerable number of lots have already been sold and interments have commenced. The prices have been fixed much lower than other places of interment in this vicinity and range from 20 cents a square foot for lots not situated directly on the avenues or other prominent parts, to 35 cents a square foot for the choicest lots in Section C—making the price for a lot 9 by 15 feet, $27 and $47.25, respectively. Lots may be obtained larger or smaller, various sizes being on the plan which will be furnished to those intending to purchase.
A commodious and secure Receiving Vault has been constructed for the use of lot owners.
Further information may be obtained of
H. PURSELL, Secretary.

JESSE O. THOMAS,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Gazette Office, BRISTOL, PA.

EDWARD N. BOOZ,
AUCTIONEER,
No. 23 Wood Street, Bristol, Pa.

RIVER STEAMERS.

The Steamboat GEM
Leaves Mill street wharf, Bristol, at 8 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leaves Arch street wharf, Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Fare, 25 cents. Excursion tickets, 40 cents.

Trips Resumed.
THE STEAMBOAT
COLUMBIA.
ON and after Monday, October 30th, the Steamboat Columbia, will leave Bristol for Philadelphia, at 7.30 A. M., touching at Burlington, Beverly, Riverton, Torresdale and Andalusia. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 2 P. M. Fare, 25c. each way. Excursion, 40c.

STEAMBOAT
TWILIGHT.
On and after Monday, November 6th, 1882, the Steamer TWILIGHT will leave Chestnut street wharf, Philadelphia, at 12 o'clock, noon, for Beverly, Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Delanco and Andalusia. Returning, leave Bristol at 3 P. M. Fare, 25c. Excursion, 40c.
Freight taken at low rates.
HENRY CRAWFORD, Captain.

Trips Resumed to Trenton.
THE STEAMER
EDWIN FORREST
Will leave Arch street wharf, Philadelphia, touching at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington Bristol, Florence, Penn's Manor, White Hill and Trenton.

Leaves Arch St. wharf.			Leaves South Trenton.		
Friday,	17,	Don't go.	Friday,	17, 8	A.M.
Saturday,	18, 6¾	A.M.	Saturday,	18, 10¾	A.M.
Monday,	20, 8¾	A.M.	Monday,	20, 12¾	P.M.
Tuesday,	21, 9	A.M.	Tuesday,	21, 1	P.M.
Wedn'sday,	22, 10	A.M.	Wednesday	22, 2	P.M.
Thursday,	23, 10	A.M.	Thursday,	23, 2	P.M.

Leaves Bristol about one hour and a half after leaving Philadelphia or Trenton.
Fare, Philadelphia to Trenton 40 cts. Excursion 60 cts.
All other places, 25cts. Excursion, 40 cts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

You can Save Money
BY BUYING
CHINA, GLASS, CROCKERY,
PLATED-WARE,
LAMPS, GAS FIXTURES, OIL FIXTURES,
House Furnishing Goods, &c.,
AT
T. & E. F. DIGNAN & CO.'S,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
148 Perry Street,
TRENTON, N. J.

Call and examine our Goods and prices. We do not harrass customers to buy.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

PRICES GUARANTEED.

WE WILL MEET ALL PRICES AND SELL AT TEN PER CENT. BETTER THAN ANY HOUSE IN THIS CITY.

If you will give us a call you will find this is no advertising humbug, but a reality.

REMEMBER YOU ARE NOT ASKED TO BUY.

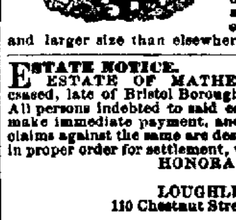
CALL AND SEE US FOR
WEDDING PRESENTS.

Notwithstanding the bold assertions of certain clothiers, concerning their goods and prices, the undisputable fact remains, that
BARWIS,
The "Nobby" Tailor,
Stands pre-eminently ahead of them all in prices, and accuracy of fit.
129 N. GREENE STREET,
TRENTON, N. J.

To Our Bucks County Friends.
THE PLACE TO GET
NOBBY CLOTHING
IN STYLE, FIT, GOODS AND FINISH,
IS AT
JOHN B. BRENNAN'S
ESTABLISHMENT,
NO. 143 N. GREENE STREET,
TRENTON, N. J.

Enlargement!
Having enlarged our STORE and increasing our CAPACITY greatly, we are offering
SPECIAL BARGAINS in all DEPARTMENTS.
OUR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT is replete with the *season's novelties at attractive prices.*
OUR LINEN DEPARTMENT, as usual, is full of bargains.
FOR LINEN TOWELS our prices range from 6c. to $1.
LINEN NAPKINS can be had at 75c. per dozen, also to $4.
TABLE LINENS begin at 18c. and range as high as $4.
BLANKETS, COMFORTABLES AND QUILTS at our popular prices, beginning at $1 each for Comfortables and $1.50 per pair for Blankets.
CANTON FLANNELS are cheap—7c., 8c., 12½c.
WOOL FLANNELS, in all colors and plaids, 12½c. up.
SHAWL DEPARTMENT shows full line—Long Square and Shoulder Shawls also Skirts from 50c. to $5 each.
HOSIERY COUNTERS show "Underwear for all" at lowest prices.
MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS are always cheap with us, and we have all widths in Brown and White.
BAUMGARTNER & TINDALL,
17 East State Street, Trenton, N. J.
"NEW YORK STORE."

Don't you Buy a Parlor Stove
UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN
THE OPERA,
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST STOVE IN THE COUNTY.
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Roofing and Spouting done on the best possible terms for cash.
All kinds of Repairing attended to promptly. All work warranted.
T. BARNARD,
N. E. Corner Radcliffe and Market Streets,
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C. F. MERTZ,
BAKER,
Corner Washington and Pond Streets, has just opened a Bread, Cake and Pie Bakery, where you will always find a large assortment of all kinds of Cakes and Pies, also Bread of a superior quality and larger size than elsewhere. Give him a call.

ESTATE NOTICE.
ESTATE OF MATHEW GLENNON, deceased, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks county, Pa. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same are desired to present them in proper order for settlement, without delay, to
HONORA GLENNON, Bristol, Pa.,
LOUGHLIN McEVOY, 110 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Executors.
Or to B. F. GILKESON, their Attorney.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

self and be a sister to you in time to come.'

Almira had no words at command. She lifted her pale face and put out her trembling hands and took Lucinda's face between them and kissed her.

'There ' now I can pray, and maybe the Lord'll hear me,' said Lucinda, rubbing and slapping her brother's hands and dropping a salt tear on them.

Abijah opened his eyes and made an effort to rise; but he fell back, weak and dizzy.

'What hurt you, dear?' asked his wife, pushing back the heavy brown locks of hair from his forehead and kissing him.

Don't ask him yet. Let him come to gradually. There! Feel better, don't you, 'Bijah?'

He sat up presently and looked at them and about him with a dazed expression.

'I fell or something fell on me,' said he. ''Twas that I s'poso,' pointing to a heavy beetle that lay on the ground near him. 'I guess I can walk now.'

Long before Harris got a doctor there Abijah was himself again and able to explain how he came in the corn-crib. Remember that a little box of papers that he valued had been left in the upper story of the house, he ran out to bring a ladder, hoping to secure the box by getting in through a window. Taking the ladder down in haste, he dislodged a heavy beetle that had lain on a beam near the door. It fell, striking him upon the head and knocking him senseless.

The few neighbors who heard of the fire came and helped and get the things that had been saved from the burning house into the barn, and by and by the doctor came and examined his patient. He perscribed rest and quiet, 'if a man can rest who has just been burned out by lightning, as you have,' said he.

'I'm restin,'' said Abijah. 'It's a good rest to me to see them two women workin' together harmonious,' indicating his wife and sister, who were busily engaged making a calf-pen into a kitchen. 'The house was insured for half its value, and I'd give the other half cheerful any day these two year to bring about what that air stroke o' lightning did. Nobody needn't waste no pity on me. There ain't a happier man in town than I am tonight.'

And Abijah lay back against the hay and rocked the cradle with a contented smile on his face.

THE WAY TO KEEP FRESH.

How to get out of the old rut without twisting off the wheel, or snapping the shafts, or breaking the horse's leg, is a question not more appropriate to every teamster than to every Christian worker. having once got out of the old rut, the next thing is to keep out. There is nothing more killing than ecclesiastical humdrum. Some persons do not like the Episcopal Church because they have the same prayers every Sabbath, but have we not for the last ten years been hearing the same prayers over and over again, the product of a self-manufactured lithurgy that has not the thousandth part of the excellency of those petitions that we hear in the Episcopal church! In many of our churches sinners hear the same exhortations that they have been hearing for the last fifteen years, so that the impenitent man knows, the moment the exhorter clears his throat, just what is going to be said, and the hearer himself is able to recite the exhortation as we teach our children the multiplication table forward and backward. We could not understand the doleful strain of a certain brother's prayer till we found out that he composed it on a fast day during the yellow fever in 1821, and has been using it ever since. There are laymen who do not like to hear a sermon preached the second time, who yet give their pastors the same prayer every week at the devotional meeting, that is, fifty-two times in the year, with occasional slices of it between meals. If they made any spiritual advancement, they would have new wants to express and new thanksgivings to offer. But they have been for a decade of years stuck fast in the mud, and they splash the same thing on you every week. We need a universal church-cleaning, by which all canting and humdrum shall be scrubbed out.

If we would keep fresh, let us make occasional *excursions into other circles than our own.* Artists generally go with artists, farmers with farmers, mechanics with mechanics, clergymen with clergymen, Christian workers with Christian workers. But there is nothing that sooner freshens one up than to get in a new group, mingling with people whose thought and work run in different channels. For a change put the minister on the hayrack, and the farmer in the clergyman's study.

Let us read books not in our own line. After a man has been delving in nothing but theological works for three months, a few pages in the Patent-office Report will do him more good than Doctor Dick on "The Perseverance of the Saints." Better than this, as a diversion, is it to have some department of natural history or art, to which you may turn—a case of shells or birds, or a season ticket to some picture gallery. If you do nothing but play on one string of the bass viol, you will wear it out and get no healthy tune. Better take the bow and sweep it clear across in one grand swirl, bringing all four strings and all eight stops into requisition.

Let us go much into the presence of the natural world if we can get at it. Especially if we live in great thoroughfares, let us make occasional flight to the woods and the mountains. Even the trees in town seem artificial. They dare not speak where there are so many to listen, and the hyacinth and geranium in flower pots in the window seem to know they are on exhibition. If we would once in a while romp the fields, we would not have so many last year's rose leaves in our sermons, but those just plucked, dewy and redolent. We cannot see the natural world through the books or the eyes of others. All the talk about "babbling brooks" is a stereotyped humbug. Brooks never "babble." To babble is to be unintelligent and imperfect of tongue. But when the brooks speak, they utter lessons of beauty that the dullest ear can understand. We have wandered from the Androscoggin, in Maine, to the Tombigbee, in Alabama, and we never found a brook that "babbled." The people babble who talk about them, not knowing what a brook is. We have heard about the nightingale and the morning lark till we are tired of them. Catch for your next prayer meeting talk a chewink or a brown thresher. It is high time that we hoist our church windows, especially those over the pulpit, and let in some fresh air from the fields and mountains. —*Dr. Talmage, in Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine.*

Republicanism, free whiskey, and desecrated Sabbaths cannot associate, mingle, mix, and crystallize together. If the Republican party hopes to retain power in the nation it must appeal to the intelligent, moral, and conscientious voters of the country without regard to questions of faith or nationality. In view of the large German immigration here the sooner the American people understand the importance of at once meeting this question the sooner a remedy will be provided for the growing evil."—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

LITTLE SIMPLICITY.

BY HORACE LENNARD.

Golden her tresses and blue were her eyes,
Beaming with innocence, loving and baby like.
Cheeks like a cherry a which never disguise
Modesty's blushes—whatever may *then* be like!
Peeping from under her bonnet of straw,
Trimmed in the fashion of simple rusticity,
These, when we met, were the features I saw,
Features belonging to Little Simplicity.

Dressed in a faded and old-fashioned gown,
She, with her prattle so sweet, captivated me
Gladly forgetting the belles of the town,
Love in a cottage I fancied awaited me;
Sighing no longer for fortune and fame,
Late seemed to dance with renewed elasticity,
Out in the meadows I whispered, "Be mine!"
"What is your income?" asked Little Simplicity

Oh! disenchantment, to ask what I earned
I, who had been such a dutiful slave to her,
Vainly I begged she would then see returned
All the odd presents unpaid for I gave to her.
This small adventure was ten years ago,
Still am I verging on genteel mendicity,
Five little pledges of love I can show—
Wonder how many has Little Simplicity!

THE COLLEGIATE DUTCH CHURCH, NEW YORK.

The Reformed Dutch Church is undoubtedly the oldest organized religious body in New York City. Its first services were held in a loft over a horsemill, in 1626. A few years after, a plain wooden building was erected near what is now Old Slip. In 1642, a large stone edifice was built within the fort, which stood on the plot of ground now known as the Battery. The first minister of the Dutch Church was the Rev. Everardus Bogardus, who came from Holland in 1633. He and his ten successors preached in the Dutch language. The first service in English was preached by the Rev. Archibald Laidlie, who was installed in the year 1764, and all the succeeding ministers, with the exception of Dr. Livingston and Dr. Kuypers, preached in English. The last Dutch sermon was preached in 1803.

Fifty years after the building of the church in the fort, the congregation removed to a new edifice in Garden Street, now Exchange Place. This building was rebuilt of stone in 1807, and totally destroyed in the great fire in December, 1836. In the meantime, a building had been erected in 1729, in Nassau Street, and a third on William Street, in 1769. The Garden Street church was then called the South Dutch Church; the Nassau Street building, the Middle; and the William Street, the North Dutch Church. The Middle Church was relinquished for sacred purposes in 1844, and sold to the United States Government for a post office, leaving the North Dutch Church the furthest south of any place of worship of the denomination.

For a century and a half, the Dutch Church was centred in this one corporation, owning these three church buildings and their offshoots. but when independent churches were organized, each under the charge of a single person, the parent organization became known as the Collegiate Church, though this title does not appear on the record and has no official authority.

There seems to be a very intimate connection between the Dutch and Episcopal Churches in the early years of New York History. The Rev. Mr. Vesey, the first rector of Trinity Church, was originally a Dutch Church pastor, officiating in the Garden Street Church alternately with the Dutch, until Trinity was built, and he was inducted into office December, 1697, in the Dutch Church in Garden Street, Dominie Henry Selyns, pastor of the Dutch Church, and Dominie J. P. Nucella, of Kingston, officiating on that occasion.

In 1779, this minute is found on the records of Trinity Church "It being represented that the old Dutch Church is now used as an hospital for his Majesty's troops, this corporation, impressed with a grateful remembrance of the former kindness of the members of that ancient church, do offer them the use of St. George's Church to that congregation for celebrating divine worship." The offer was accepted with a vote of thanks. General Burnet, son of Bishop Burnet, presented an organ to the Garden Street Church, which was destroyed during the Revolutionary War, and in 1669, Dominie DuBois baptised Samuel Provoost, who was afterward Rector of Trinity and the first Bishop of New York.

In 1737 a movement was begun to separate the Dutch Church of New York from the parent classis of Holland. This was warmly advocated and equally warmly opposed, and caused a schism in the church, but the Collegiate Church kept aloof from the party warfare, and was styled *neutral.* The schism was healed in 1769. Dr. Livingston was the prominent instrument in the peace-making between the two parties, and in 1770 he accepted a call from the Collegiate Church.—*Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine.*

Ex-Governor Brown on Temperance.—Ex-Governor B. Gratz Brown recently addressed a very large temperance meeting at St. Louis, and among other things said that

"Any survey of the situation in this country must satisfy all persons of two things

"1. That temperance has become a much larger question to-day than it had ever before been in our history, and was preparing to deal with the liquor-traffic directly in a very stringent and summary manner.

"2. That the license system, with its multiplied dram-shops and increasing sale of alcoholic beverages, had not tended to promote temperance in the slightest, but had put obstacles in its way by offering fresh inducement to crime, vice, and pauperism in every city in the land."

Into Politics to Stay.—The *Presbyterian* in an able, thoughtful article on "Prohibition in Politics," referring to the present duty of the friends of temperance, says: "Their business just now must be mainly political. It should be their proclaimed purpose to add to the organic law of every State a prohibitory section, to be followed by appropriate legislation making it effective. Though the end proposed is moral in a high degree, the methods by which it is to be reached must be largely political, or rather this is one of the occasions described once by Dr. Charles Hodge, 'when political questions rise into the sphere of morals and religion,' and action corresponding to the emergency must be taken. Therefore we have said that the temperance question has come into politics to stay."

To the Republicans of Ohio and of other States there is a lesson involved in the result of the recent election too important to be overlooked or neglected. It is that the party which would henceforth hold its own and insure its supremacy over the allied liquor forces cannot afford to pursue a temporizing policy. The Republican leaders of Ohio, such as Governor Foster and Senator Sherman, while endorsing Sunday closing, which prohibitionists also heartily concur in, took pains, especially in the cities, to let it be known that they were not in favor of prohibition. They thus alienated the Germans and other beer and whiskey constituents while they forfeited the confidence and lost the co-operation of the uncompromising opponents of the liquor traffic.—*National Temperance Advocate.*

A Chicago woman recently told her husband that she put her foot right down on his going to the club. He glanced at the foot, sighed and sent in his resignation.

"PLEASE PASS THE SALT."

A real romance occurred lately in a hotel in Montreal. In the hotel the road agent of a respectable company boarded while in the city. In the same hotel an American young lady was domiciled. The lady was pleasant and accomplished. The young gentleman at first viewed the lady admiringly at a distance, but too timid to approach. Day by day his interest grew stronger. He had never spoken to her, nor she to him, and, so far as he was concerned, this was what he most earnestly desired she might do. In this dilemma he applied to a friend for advice. "Do you eat at the same table?" asked the friend. "Yes," was the reply. "Then I would advise you the next time you dine to ask the lady to pass the salt." "All right," sighed the lovesick hero. The next day he intended to put his friend's advice into operation, but was most delightfully balked by the lady asking him to "please pass the salt." From that moment the ice was broken, till at last the lady asked for the gentleman's card, in order that she might know whom she was conversing with The gentleman at once handed the lady his business card. Matters then went on smoothly, all the while the couple enjoying each other's company at concerts, operas, etc. At length this state of matters was brought to a crisis. The lady was about to return to the States. The lover was perplexed and again applied to his friend for advice, who advised him to pop the question and thus settle anxiety. She was willing to become one with him. The question then came, when the happy day would be. She replied "to-morrow." To this the gentleman at first demurred, as he had certain business matters to fix. She told him to leave them alone and write to his employers resigning his position, and leave the rest to her. He complied. they were married and went to the States, where the Canadian gentleman learned that he had married a young widow worth $250,000. In his happiness he did not forget the friend who advised him. He sent that gentleman a check for $2,000 with a letter of thanks for his kind advice in enabling him to become a rich and happy man, through the possession of a handsome and loving woman. The gentleman who tendered the advice felt dubious as to the reality of the check, and did not present it at the bank for some days. At last he put the matter to the test, and was informed the money had been lying in the bank at his order for a number of days. And so the romance ended, to the satisfaction of all persons interested.

HOW HE SAVED THE TRAIN.

"The usual crowd of Autumn liars were gathered together in the store, occupying all the grocery seats—the only gross receipts that the proprietor took no pride in—when a little, blear-eyed, weazenfaced individual sneaked in by the back door and slunk into a dark corner.

"That's him," said the ungrammatical bummer with a green patch over his left eye.

"Who is it?" asked several at once.

"Why, the chap who saved a train from being wrecked," was the reply.

"Come tell us about it," they demanded as the small man crouched in the darkness, as if unwilling that his heroic deed should be brought out under the glare of the blazing kerosene lamp.

After much persuasion, reinforced by a stiff horn of applejack, he began:

"It was just such a night as this—bright and clear—and I was going home down the track, when right before me across the rails, lay a great beam. There it was. Pale and ghastly as a lifeless body, and light as it appeared, I had not the power to move it. A sudden rumble and roar told me that the night express was thundering down, and soon would reach the fatal spot. Nearer and nearer it approached, till, just as the cowcatcher was about lifting me, I sprang aside, placed myself between the obstruction and the track, and the train flew on unharmed.

The silence was so dense for a moment that one might have heard a dew drop. Presently somebody said:

"What did you do with the beam?"

"I didn't touch it," he replied, "but it touched me."

"Well," persisted the questioner, "if you couldn't lift it, and didn't touch it, how in thunder did the train get over it?"

"Why, don't you see?" said the sad-faced man, as he arose from his seat and sidled toward the door. "The obstruction was a moon-beam, and I jumped so that the shadow of my body took its place, and—

Bang! flew a ham against the door; and if it had struck the body of the retreating hero, there would have been a much bigger grease spot frescoed on the panel.—*Drake Traveller's Magazine.*

Good manners are a part of good morals.—*Whaley.*

Manners are stronger than laws.—*Alexander Carlisle.*

When not prompted by vanity we say little.—*Duc de la Rochefoucauld.*

The woof of life is dark, but it is shot with a warp of gold.—*Fred. W. Robertson.*

Nothing so soon mars a holiday as care. It is the bunch of hyssop in our cup of joy.

Patience is the panacea, but where does it grow, or who can swallow it?—*Shenstone.*

Experience teaches that a strong memory is generally joined to a weak judgment.—*Montaigne.*

Since I cannot govern my tongue, though within my own teeth, how can I hope to govern the tongues of others?—*Franklin.*

I am convinced that we have a degree of delight, and that no small one, in the real misfortunes and pains of others.—*Burke.*

Be true! be true! be true! show freely to the world, if not your worst, yet some trait whereby the worst may be inferred. —*The Scarlet Letter.*

"If military glory is a sun which is sometimes veiled with clouds, the glory of civilization is a sun which never ceases to shine."—*M. Thiers.*

'Tis commonly said that the justest dividend nature has given us of her favors is that of sense; for there is no one that is not contented with his share!—*Montaigne.*

Some people carry their hearts in their heads; very many carry their heads in their hearts. The difficulty is to keep them apart, and yet both actively working together.—*Augustus Wm. Hare.*

KAHOKA, Mo., Feb. 9, 1880.

I purchased five bottles of your Hop Bitters of Bishop & Co. last fall, for my daughter, and am well pleased with the Bitters. They did her more good than all the medicine she has taken for six years. WM. T. McCLURE.

The above is from a very reliable farmer, whose daughter was in poor health for seven or eight years, and could obtain no relief until she used Hop Bitters. She is now in as good health as any person in the country. We have large sales, and they are making remarkable cures. W. H. BISHOP & Co.

"Buchupaiba."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. $1. Druggists,

Twelve counties in Arkansas at a late election voted against liquor license.

☞CHOICE EXTRACTS FROM DRUGGISTS.—'We know the value of malt, hops, quinine bark and asparagus composing Malt Bitters.'

'Best kidney medicine on our shelves.'

'Our lady customers highly praise them.'

'Physicians prescribe them in this town.'

'The largest bottle and best medicine.'

'Our best people take 'Malt Bitters.''

'Sure cure for chills and liver diseases.'

"Grandpa, the sun is brighter in summer than in winter, is it not?" "Yes, and it's warmer and enjoys better health?" "Why does it enjoy better health?" "Because it gets up earlier."—*French Wit.*

When Ladies are Attractive.

All ladies know their faces are most attractive when free from pimples. Parker's Ginger Tonic is popular among them, because it banishes impurities from blood and skin and makes the face glow with health.

☞Try the Girard Ready Mixed Paint, all shades, at Douglas' Pharmacy, Dorrance street.

Beware of Imitations.

The odor of Floreston Cologne is entirely novel. Look for signature of Hiscox & Co., N. Y., on each bottle.

☞ONLY TWO BOTTLES.—Messrs. Johnson, Holloway & Co., wholesale druggists of Philadelphia, Pa., report that some time ago a gentleman handed them a dollar, with a request to send a dozen good catarrh cure to two army officers in Arizona. Recently the same gentleman told them that both the officers and the wife of Gen. John C. Fremont, Gov. of Arizona, had been cured of catarrh by two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm.

☞Parents who allow their children to grow up with scrofulous humors bursting from every pore are guilty of a great wrong. Think of them pointed out as branded with a loathsome disease, and you will readily procure them the Cuticura Remedies.

☞A pure, wholesome, distillation of which hazel, American pine, Canada fir, marigold, clover blossoms, etc., fragrant with the healing essences of balsom and pine. Such is Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh. Complete treatment for $1.

☞The only pad guaranteed to cure diabets, gravel, dropsy, Bright's disease, nervous debility, and all diseases of the kidneys and bladder, is Prof. Guilmett's French Kidney Pad.

An Impossibility.

Deserving articles are appreciated. The exceptional cleanliness of Parker's Hair Balsam makes it popular. Gray hairs are impossible with its occasional use.

☞Thousands bear witness to the positive curative powers of the great German Invigorator, the only remedy that has proved itself a specific for general debility, seminal weakness, impotency, etc., and all diseases that arise from self-abuse or overtaxed brain, finally ending in consumption, insanity and a premature grave. Sold by all druggists, or will be sent free on receipt of $1.00 per box, or six boxes for $5 00. Address F. J. Cheney, Toledo, Ohio, sole agents for the United States. Send for circular and testimonials of genuine cures. H. G. Peters, Agent, Bristol, Pa.

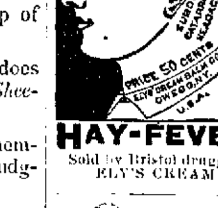


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Effectually cleanses the nasal passages of Catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions, allays inflammation, protects the membrane from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. A thorough treatment will cure Catarrh, Hay Fever, &c. Unequalled for colds in the head. Agreeable to use. Apply by the little finger into the nostrils. On receipt of 50c. will mail a package. Sold by Bristol druggists. ELY'S CREAM BALM CO., Oswego, N. Y.

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Over 5000 Druggists AND *Physicians*

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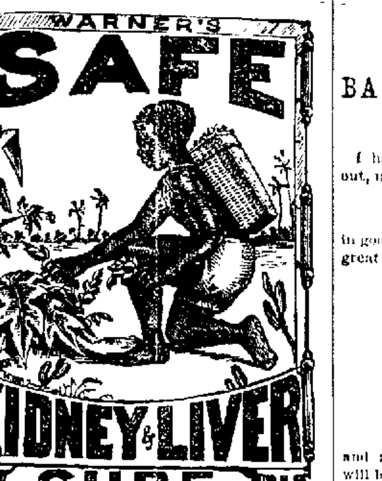
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A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25cts. MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

MISCELLANEOUS.



Disease is an effect, not a cause. Its origin is within; its manifestations without. Hence, to cure the disease the cause must be removed, and in no other way can a cure ever be effected. WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE is established on just this principle. It realizes that

95 PER CENT.

of all diseases arise from deranged kidneys and liver, and it strikes at once at the root of the difficulty. The elements of which it is composed act directly upon these great organs, both as a food and restorer, and, by placing them in a healthy condition, drive disease and pain from the system. For the innumerable troubles caused by unhealthy Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs; for the distressing disorders of Women; for Malaria, and for physical derangements generally, this great remedy has no equal. Beware of impostors, imitations and concoctions said to be just as good. For Diabetes, ask for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE. For sale by all dealers.

H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

"ST. NICHOLAS is above anything we produce in the same line."—LONDON TIMES.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR YOUNG FOLKS.

PARENTS who desire entertaining and wholesome reading for their children, and young folks who enjoy accounts of travel and adventure, historical incidents, stories, pictures, household amusement, and harmless fun, will find these in ST. NICHOLAS, which is recognized by the press and public, of both England and America, as "THE BEST AND FINEST MAGAZINE for children ever printed. The new volume, which begins with the November number, and opens with a colored frontispiece, will be much the finest ever issued, and the attention of all parents and all reading young folks is invited to the following part list of attractions:

"The Tinkham Brothers' Tide-Mill." A new serial story by J. T. Trowbridge, formerly editor of "Our Young Folks," and author of "The Jack Hazard Stories," etc.

"The Story of Viteau." An historical novelette of girl and boy life in the 13th Century. By Frank R. Stockton, formerly assistant editor of ST. NICHOLAS, author of "Rudder Grange," etc

"The Story of Robin Hood" An account of the famous yeoman. By Maurice Thompson, author of "The Witchery of Archery."

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Prepared expressly for holiday time. There will be short stories by Louisa M. Alcott, and many other well known writers for young folks; papers on home duties and recreation, out-door sports, occupation and instruction for boys and girls, with popular features and departments.

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THE CENTURY CO., New York, N. Y.

"Perhaps the most judiciously edited magazine in the world."—THE NATION, N. Y., Sept 1882

THE CENTURY For 1882-83.

The twelfth year of this magazine—the first under the new name, and the most successful in its history, closed with the October number. The circulation has shown a large gain over that of the preceding season, and the THE CENTURY begins its thirteenth year with an edition of

140,000 Copies,

The following are the leading features:

A NEW NOVEL BY W. D. HOWELLS, to succeed this author's "Modern Instance." It will be an international story, entitled "A Sea Change."

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THE CHRISTIAN LEAGUE OF CONNECTICUT, by the Rev. Washington Gladden. An account of practical co-operation in Christian work, shewing how a league was formed in a small town in Connecticut, what kinds of work it attempted, and how it spread throughout the whole State.

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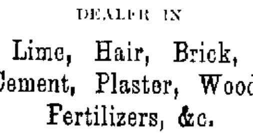
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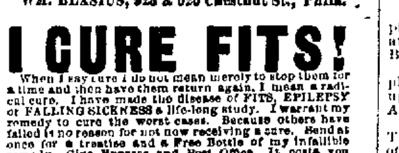
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